

Also, a bill (H. R. 19542) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander M. Robertson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19543) granting a pension to George W. Oblisk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19544) granting a pension to Frank L. Mao; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of National Electrical Contractors' Association of the United States, relative to change in postal rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DILLON: Memorial of the Synod of South Dakota of the Presbyterian Church, favoring abolishing practice of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOVAN: Petition of citizens of Stamford, Conn., favoring Hamill civil-service retirement bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GOOD: Petition of citizens of the fifth congressional district of Iowa, favoring passage of H. R. 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Sidney F. Hoar Camp, No. 4, Department of Rhode Island, U. S. W. V., relative to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Queens City, Mo., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Luther M. Blackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions from citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., in favor of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolutions adopted by several Sunday schools of Chattanooga, Tenn., in support of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition from citizens of Winchester, Tenn., in favor of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petitions of sundry citizens and churches of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Oklahoma State Baptist Convention, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Eastern Oklahoma Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, against United States officials attending Pan American mass, as a violation of principle of separation of church and state; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Sidney F. Hoar Camp, No. 4, Department of Rhode Island, United Spanish War Veterans, relative to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of E. A. Potter Co., Providence, R. I., favoring protective tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, favoring changing day of election to first Monday in November; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SELLS: Petitions of sundry citizens and church organizations of the State of Tennessee, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIMS: Petitions of sundry citizens of Malesus and Camden, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of members of Howard and Isabella Courts, Order of Foresters, Holyoke, Mass., against the treatment of priests and nuns in Mexico and asking that the situation be investigated; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOLLMER: Petition of business men of Victor, La-dora, North English, Parnell, Williamsburg, Oxford, Marengo, all in the State of Iowa, in support of H. R. 5308, that legislation may be enacted which will compel concerns selling goods by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLIN: Memorial of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Board of Trade, favoring passage of H. R. 5139, relative to retirement of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of the city council of Bellefontaine, Ohio, favoring legislation providing for the pensioning of superannuated civil-service employees and urging the passage of

House bill 5139, by Mr. Hamill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of L. B. Folk and other citizens of Rawson, Ohio, in favor of House bill 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Harry Spilka and other citizens of Alger, Ohio, in favor of the passage of House bill 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the God of our fathers, every mention of Thy name brings to us a renewed sense of our obligation to all mankind. In Thee we find the common origin of our race. The measure of Thy gifts to us is the measure of our responsibilities to all men. We believe that Thou hast provided the needs of all Thy creatures, and if anyone suffers some one has come short of the divine obligation and the administration of a divine stewardship. Grant us to be clean before God and men in the discharge of every duty by the inspiration that Thy name gives to us, that we may go forth doing all that it is possible for us to do to bring peace and happiness and prosperity to men. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

WILLIAM HUGHES, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (S. DOC. NO. 629)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 28, 1914, a statement showing the amount of money that would be saved the Government by withholding for one year from the salaries of officers and employees of the Government a certain per cent of their salaries, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (H. DOC. NO. 1230).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1914-15, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS (H. DOC. NO. 1219).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department and charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL (H. DOC. NO. 1233).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the appropriations for the maintenance of the Freedmen's Hospital, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government Hospital for the Insane during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was re-

ferred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (H. DOC. NO. 1223).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the number of typewriting machines which were purchased by the Interior Department during the three months ended September 30, 1914, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PAY PATIENTS AT FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients received at the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES (H. DOC. NO. 1252).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to hostilities of any Indian tribes having treaty stipulations with the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HOSPITALS FOR INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1254).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the expenditures for the erection of hospitals by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1253).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a preliminary report of the condition and tribal rights of the so-called St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1218).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made for purposes of encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1234).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 1231).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIoux INDIAN FUND (H. DOC. NO. 1232).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MONEYS (H. DOC. NO. 1222).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures of money carried on books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIAN ALLOTTEES (H. DOC. NO. 1235).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1914," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TONGUE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 1244).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians on the Tongue River Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 1285).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures made for the appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 for the support of Indian schools, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for Indian schools and agency buildings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CARE OF TIMBER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for industrial work and care of timber for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL PAY OF EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1260).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the first annual report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended December 5, 1914, the amounts thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which the judgments were rendered, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmit-

ting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Mary E. Egan, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Egan, surviving partner of the firm of Donnelly & Co., v. United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Tateville, Ky., v. United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, Miss., v. United States;

In the cause of the Session of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwood, Prince William County, Va., v. United States;

In the cause of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Gallipolis, Ohio, v. United States;

In the cause of the Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church, of Mount Sterling, Ky., v. United States; and

In the cause of Calhoun Fluker, W. S. Fluker, Mary F. Bradford, Isabelle K. Fluker, Lulu F. Uhlhorn, Lulu L. Bentley, Julia C. Logan, Martha E. Logan, Bessie B. Leake, Mabel B. Leake, David Fluker Leake, B. K. Fluker, and Jessie Fluker Evans v. United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lusk, Wyo., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Du Quoin Council, No. 1298, Knights of Columbus, of Belleville, Ill., praying for the condemnation of the cruel deeds committed in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Delphos, Kans., remonstrating against an increase in freight rates on live stock, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Quinter, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Ozawie, Kans., remonstrating against the exclusion of anti-Catholic publications from the United States mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Thompsonville, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a national security commission, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chelmsford, Merrimac, West Bridgewater, Quincy, Springfield, Salem, Lowell, Rosalindale, Shelburne Falls, Gilbertville, Malden, Lyon Gardner, Fall River, North Sunderland, Amherst, Hatfield, Leominster, Clinton, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Amesbury, Hingham, Revere, Milton, Worcester, Andover, Needham, Middleboro, Arlington, and Boston, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of John Sumner Council, No. 28, Order United American Mechanics, of Newburyport; of Golden Star Council, No. 22, Order United American Mechanics, of Beverly; and of High Rock Council, No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, of Lynn, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURTON (for Mr. WEEKS) presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 6667) granting a pension to Eugene Westcott, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. WEEKS) presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 2436) granting an increase of pension to Fritz Hedland, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I present resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens held in the Bushwick High School, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1205 HANCOCK STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
December 4, 1914.

Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN,
United States Senator, 318 West 108th Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in submitting the inclosed resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting held by the citizens of

the Bushwick-Ridgewood section on November 29, 1914, at the Bushwick High School.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY WERNER, Secretary.

Whereas the Post Office Department has in its employ a great many aged and infirm employees; and

Whereas there was pending before the late session of Congress a bill (H. R. 5139) known as the Hamill bill, the purpose of which is to make adequate provision for the retirement of superannuated and disabled Federal civil-service employees; and

Whereas the provisions of said bill are such that the efficiency of the public service would be materially increased by the constant addition of young men to replace those retired, and, entering at the minimum grades of salary, would effect a saving to the Government sufficient to initiate this plan of retirement; and

Whereas nearly all the largest corporations and railroads in the United States, as well as every large city, have inaugurated retirement systems for those who have spent the best years of their lives in service; and

Whereas the United States is the only nation in the world whose Government has not made any kind of provision for its aged employees: Therefore be it

Resolved by the citizens assembled at Bushwick High School of the Borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, That we heartily approve a retirement system for taking care of superannuated Government employees, and hereby indorse the provisions of the said Hamill bill (H. R. 5139), and respectfully request United States Senators Hon. ELIHU ROOT and Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN, and Congressmen Hon. FRANK E. WILSON, Hon. HARRY H. DALE, Hon. JAMES P. MAHER, Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Hon. DANIEL J. GRIFFIN, Hon. JAMES H. O'BRIEN, and Hon. HERMAN A. METZ, representing the districts of Brooklyn, N. Y., to use their best efforts to resubmit said Hamill bill and effect its speedy enactment into law; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators from the State of New York and to our Congressmen representing the districts of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 29, 1914.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 494), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the account submitted by the Secretary of the Senate on December 7, 1914, of all property and stationery in his possession on December 7, 1914, be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 628).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 495), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as submitted by the Secretary of the Senate on December 7, 1914, be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 627).

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. SHAFROTH, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 489, submitted yesterday by Mr. HITCHCOCK, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to subpoena witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER (H. DOC. NO. 1257).

Mr. BANKHEAD. As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads I desire to submit a preliminary report of the Joint Committee on Postage upon Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail. I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

The report is as follows:

RAILWAY MAIL PAY (ELECTRIC AND CABLE CAR COMPANIES) AND POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

[Preliminary report of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail, Nov. 30, 1914, 63d Cong., 3d sess.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail on August 31, 1914, submitted a report to Congress on the subject of railway mail pay (H. Doc. 1153, 63d Cong., 2d sess.). The subject matter of that report related to the transportation of mail over steam railroads. Early in our investigation hearings were granted representatives of electric lines, but as we progressed in our study we found that conditions applicable to transportation over steam roads and over electric and cable car routes were so entirely different as to necessitate independent investigations and reports.

Since our report of August 31, 1914, we have devoted our attention to the matter of transportation over electric and cable car routes, have collected a vast amount of data, and worked out a tentative plan. We find that the time has been insufficient to verify the data collected and to satisfy ourselves of the desirability of the tentative plan evolved. We therefore do not feel justified at this time in recommending to Congress the tentative plan we have evolved until we can be better assured of our premises.

For reasons indicated in our report of August 31, 1914, our investigation into the subject of compensation to steam railroads for the transportation of mail engaged our attention for a much longer period than we anticipated. We were united in the opinion that the matter of compensation for mail transportation over both steam and electric and cable car routes shall be disposed of before taking up the subject of postage on second-class mail matter. This, on account of the extreme technicality of the subject of railway mail pay and the necessarily prolonged time taken for its consideration, has not received consideration for the reason just indicated.

Should Congress desire the electric and cable mail pay study completed and a study made of postage on second-class mail matter, it will be necessary to extend the life of our joint committee. In such event we respectfully recommend that the time for submission of our final report be extended from December 1, 1914, to on or before April 1, 1916.

As pointed out in our report of August 31, 1914, we had as of July 31, 1914, out of an appropriation of \$25,000, a balance on hand of \$18,439.50 "to defray such additional expense as may be incurred in working out a plan of mail pay to electric roads and in conducting the study of postage on second-class mail matter." Since then we have expended \$928.41, leaving a balance as of November 30, 1914, of \$17,511.09, as will appear from the itemized statement hereto attached.

The expenditures above mentioned do not cover printing, which, under general laws, is paid for out of the general printing appropriation bills. Financial statement of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail.

APPROPRIATION.

By act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912----- \$25,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 31, 1914, expenditure reported as of July 31, 1914-----	\$6,560.50
(Report on railway-mail pay, H. Doc. 1155, 63d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 123-124.)	
Salary stenographer (Janie M. George), Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1914-----	\$24.00
Salary secretary (Robert H. Turner), Aug. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1914, 4 months-----	800.00
Salary stenographer (M. R. Gold), Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1914, 1 month-----	100.00
Office supplies, Aug. 31, 1914, to Oct. 17, 1914-----	4.41
	928.41

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1914-----	17,511.09
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List of vouchers in order of issuance.

Expenditures reported as of July 31, 1914-----	\$6,560.50
(For itemized statement of these expenditures, see committee's report on railway-mail pay, dated Aug. 31, 1914, H. Doc. 1155, 63d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 123-124.)	
Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1914, stenographic services-----	\$24.00
Aug. 1-31, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner-----	200.00
Aug. 1-31, 1914, stenographic service, M. R. Gold-----	100.00
Sept. 1-30, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner-----	200.00
Oct. 1-31, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner-----	200.00
Nov. 1-30, 1914, stationery, Charles N. Richards-----	4.41
(Aug. 31 to Oct. 17, 1914.)	
Nov. 1-30, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner-----	200.00
	928.41

Nov. 30, 1914-----	7,488.91
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Respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR., Chairman,
HARRY A. RICHARDSON,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
JAMES T. LLOYD,
WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, JR.,
JOHN W. WEEKS.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 6776) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 6777) for the relief of Frank Ferrin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6778) for the relief of Maxwell Carpenter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 6779) making appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the infectious nature and the continued spread of the destructive disease of citrus trees, known as citrus canker; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 6780) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer a portion of the lighthouse reservation, Tawas, Mich., to the Secretary of the Treasury;

A bill (S. 6781) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10; and

A bill (S. 6782) to provide for the appointment of certain assistant inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at ports

where they are actually performing duty, but to which they are at present detailed; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 6783) granting a pension to Esther L. Johns (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6784) granting a pension to Pauline Lane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6785) granting an increase of pension to Wyatt C. Crawford (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6786) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Adams (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 6787) providing that the death of the soldier in the service shall be deemed, for pensionable purposes, an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 6788) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Smith; and

A bill (S. 6789) granting an increase of pension to John C. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 6790) granting a pension to John G. Schrock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON (for Mr. WEEKS):

A bill (S. 6791) granting an increase of pension to George Parker McCarty and Mildred Gertrude McCarty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 6792) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Sayles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 6793) granting an increase of pension to Maggie S. Northway;

A bill (S. 6794) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Metzger;

A bill (S. 6795) granting an increase of pension to William H. D. Lancaster;

A bill (S. 6796) granting an increase of pension to Jay D. Morse;

A bill (S. 6797) granting a pension to Gertrude Edmonds; and
A bill (S. 6798) granting an increase of pension to John Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 6799) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hayes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6800) granting an increase of pension to William F. Stotts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 6801) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6802) granting a pension to Louise R. Baglin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 6803) granting a pension to Isabel Main;

A bill (S. 6804) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Wilcox;

A bill (S. 6805) granting an increase of pension to John F. Davis;

A bill (S. 6806) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cartwright;

A bill (S. 6807) granting a pension to Edward M. Booe;

A bill (S. 6808) granting an increase of pension to George Turnbaugh;

A bill (S. 6809) granting an increase of pension to Walter F. Davidson;

A bill (S. 6810) granting an increase of pension to William D. Bonar;

A bill (S. 6811) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shaffer;

A bill (S. 6812) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Franklin, Jr.;

A bill (S. 6813) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Forbes;

A bill (S. 6814) granting an increase of pension to James W. Toler;

A bill (S. 6815) granting an increase of pension to Warren J. Hazell;

A bill (S. 6816) granting an increase of pension to George Wort;

A bill (S. 6817) granting an increase of pension to George W. Markland;

A bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to William A. Rusie;

A bill (S. 6819) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Gillespie;

A bill (S. 6820) granting a pension to Herman W. Neistadt;

A bill (S. 6821) granting a pension to Matthew H. Jackson;

A bill (S. 6822) granting a pension to John H. Elder; and

A bill (S. 6823) granting a pension to Denver D. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 6824) granting a pension to Edward F. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Baker (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6826) granting an increase of pension to John Ryan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 205) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co. steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew for the prompt and heroic services rendered by them in rescuing 58 survivors of the United States revenue-cutter *Tahoma*; to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 206) relating to the period of pensionable service under the act of May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 207) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the account of Special Agents Moore and Woodson and Whitfield, under the treaty of 1854 with the Delaware Indians, etc.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CONDITION OF IMPORTED CORN.

Mr. SHERMAN. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the joint resolution? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read it.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 204) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain whether imported corn is infested with weevil or other noxious or destructive insect, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the imports of corn into the United States to ascertain whether it or any part of the same is infested with weevil or other noxious or destructive insect, and if found to be so to investigate the source or sources of such imports and the origin, nature, and variety of the weevil or insect, and whether there is danger of communicating the same through such imports to corn grown in the United States so as to endanger its value, and if it be found to do so to take all necessary means to prevent such injury to domestic corn, and to cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury to that end.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ALLEGED USE OF MEXICAN FUNDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following resolution, coming over from a preceding day.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 487, submitted yesterday by Mr. ROBINSON, proposing to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the report contained in the press that \$75,000 is alleged to have been paid by the Carranza régime or its representatives to two United States Senators to cause or induce the withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course—

Mr. ROBINSON. I will state to the Senator from Utah that if consent is given, it is my intention to move to amend the resolution by giving instructions to the lobby investigating committee instead of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of the latter committee having expressed a desire that the resolution go to some other committee, on account of the extensive matters for hearing before his committee.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask whether the resolution involves any expenditure at all?

Mr. ROBINSON. It does not, I will say, if the request is addressed to me.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Arkansas that he need not ask consent for the consideration of the resolution. The resolution is before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is regularly before the Senate now.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to make that suggestion. What I desire to know, however, is whether the resolution involves any expenditure?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On its face it does not.

Mr. SMOOT. I stated that I had hoped that this morning the Senator from Arkansas would withdraw the resolution. I do not believe that mere newspaper reports referring to some unnamed person or Member of this body ought to be dignified by the notice of the Senate. I recognize the fact that it has been done in the past; but I think it is a practice that ought to cease, and I know of no better occasion than this to inaugurate a change. I can not see what good will come from the proposed investigation. If any good whatever could come from it, I would not object to the passage of the resolution; but it does seem to me, Mr. President, that it is uncalled for and unnecessary to so dignify a newspaper report with no basis of fact given in the report itself. As I have said, I had hoped that this morning the Senator would withdraw the resolution, and if he did not withdraw it, that the Senate would not even allow it to be referred to a committee, but would lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator from Utah to make a motion to that effect? If so, before he makes that motion I should like to submit a brief statement.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas will pardon the Chair. The time has now nearly arrived when, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Senate of the United States is to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing such recommendations as the President of the United States may be pleased to offer to the Congress. It seems impossible to act upon the resolution now, and its consideration, therefore, will be deferred until the return of the Senate. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the instructions of the Senate.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate, headed by the Sergeant at Arms and preceded by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered to both Houses of Congress is as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 1184).

Gentlemen of the Congress, the session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the rôle of historians toward it.

Our program of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole, and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudging, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and with a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all man-

kind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce, of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still, can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported, and eagerly looks to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older Continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter—a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine; and now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the Eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a Congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those terms. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the Nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate—I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people

of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must needs precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither House. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The Government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the Government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion, and that both Houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which the convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German Government and in August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only

a single item of appropriation. But many lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We can not use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite, and steadfast?

One of these is economy in Government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their Government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few Governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the Government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the Government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of the Government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great Government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The Nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It can not be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we never shall be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever

it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world; and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is any reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing else. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for

trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for 10 years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States, and for mankind.

Mr. FLETCHER. I move that 5,000 additional copies of the address of the President this day delivered to the two Houses of Congress be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SWANSON in the chair). If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ALLEGED USE OF MEXICAN FUNDS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senate resolution No. 487 is before the Senate, and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] has the floor.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, when the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing the President's address Senate resolution 487 was under consideration. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] had suggested that the resolution be withdrawn; that the circumstances were not such as would warrant the Senate in authorizing or directing an investigation. The Senator from Utah also deplored the practice which he said, as I understood him, has heretofore prevailed in this body of taking notice of alleged scandalous or libelous statements reflecting upon the integrity of the Senate or of its Members.

I am always disposed to give careful attention to any suggestion the Senator from Utah makes, but I find myself unable, after consideration of his suggestion, to comply with it. I do not believe that if the Senator from Utah has read the statement upon which the resolution is based he will persist in his suggestion.

It is difficult for one who has served a long time in the United States Senate to get the viewpoint of the public. We, who are accustomed to associating with one another, who know our own methods, and who have regard for the high character of our colleagues are slow, and rightfully slow, to give credence to any report or statement which reflects upon the integrity of this body or any of its Members. If the public estimation of

the United States Senate has been altered during recent years, if the United States Senate is not now held in that high esteem which formerly characterized public opinion concerning it. It may be due in part to the fact that the Senate has been slow to take notice of charges of this character.

Mr. President, the newspaper article, which is copied in full in the resolution, contains this statement:

It is impossible to ascertain from the documents containing the record of the payment the names of the Senators, but the fact remains that the books of the treasury contain an entry that this sum was paid over to two Members of the Senate about a week before November 23, when Gen. Funston led his forces out of Vera Cruz by order of the War Department.

I agree with the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], and with other Senators here, that it is impossible, impracticable, and improper for this body to take notice of every scandalous or libelous statement which may be published in the press or currently circulated reflecting upon the integrity of this body or its membership; but I suggest to the Senator from Utah and to other Senators that if any statement printed in the public press can justify the Senate in taking action to protect its own good name and in making an investigation of this character, then this statement does that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator find in that published statement, or has he obtained from any other source, any definite information as to who is responsible for that publication?

Mr. ROBINSON. The publication purports to be a cablegram from the City of Mexico, which is published in the Washington Post. Of course I do not know what individual in the employment of the Washington Post is responsible for its publication; I have made no effort to ascertain that. I thought the investigating committee could do that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator believe, or has he reason to know, that a cablegram of that kind was sent to the Washington Post?

Mr. ROBINSON. The Washington Post makes the statement that it was received; and it publishes it as such.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, I do not so read it. I wish the Senator from Arkansas would read that.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator from New Hampshire will pardon me, as my attention is called to the matter by the Senator from Florida, the statement was repeated in the Washington Post this morning. Not only that, but the article, repeating the statement, declared that this resolution was to find out which two Senators had received the \$75,000. Now, I suggest to the Senator that if there can be a case which would appeal to him as calling upon him to protect the good name of this body as a whole, this is such a case.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has suggested that the Senate ought not to take notice of it, because the names of the two Senators are not mentioned. That is the very reason, the particular reason, why the Senate ought to take notice of it. If the names of the Senators had been mentioned, those two Senators, in justification of their own integrity, would have taken this action; they would have been compelled to do so by public opinion. Here is a declaration, published and sent broadcast throughout the United States, asserting that two Senators have received a bribe, and that the evidence of it is contained in the records of the Government of Mexico, and yet the Senator from Utah and the Senator from New Hampshire impliedly say that is not sufficiently specific to warrant the Senate in taking notice of the publication.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not want the Senator from Arkansas to put me in that attitude.

Mr. ROBINSON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I perhaps should not have said he "impliedly says," because the Senator from New Hampshire yesterday suggested that the resolution should go to a committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. My thought is, Mr. President, that in view of the conditions in Mexico and the various factions there, all of whom up to the present time are discredited, it would be a very natural thing for some of those men who wanted \$75,000, as a matter of loot, to take it and make an entry of the kind stated on the books.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will pardon me, I was just about to make that suggestion myself; but the difficulty is that the public will not take that view of it if the Senate ignores this matter after this great newspaper has made the specific declaration. Our people here regard a statement in the "books of the treasury," as accurate and reliable; they do not under-

stand, as a whole, the system which seems to prevail in some foreign countries.

I think this investigation, if my opinion concerning the truthfulness of the charge is material, will disclose that if any money was taken from the treasury of Mexico, as is alleged in this document, it was not paid to any public officer of the United States, but that it was probably taken for some other purpose. The public, however, may be very indifferent as to my opinion concerning the matter; the public may be very indifferent as to the opinion of any individual Member of this body.

The point I make is that here is a specific charge, made by a responsible newspaper, to the effect that evidence exists that two United States Senators—

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator from Arkansas will allow me, the Washington Post does not make the charge. This is a mere cable dispatch.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. The Washington Post, in publishing the cable dispatch as news, assumes responsibility for it. The Senator from New Hampshire knows that if the Washington Post had published the names of two Senators as having received this \$75,000, an action would lie for libel; such a publication would be libelous per se. The mere fact that the names of the two Senators are omitted perhaps relieves it from that difficulty.

The only protection that the Senate has against such statements as that, if they are unfounded, is to investigate them and vindicate its good name. You need not doubt, sir, that newspapers in many parts of the United States are to-day publishing the charge as true—publishing that the records of a foreign Government show that \$75,000 was paid to two United States Senators; you need not doubt that whatever may be your viewpoint concerning the matter, however secure we may feel here in the consciousness of our own integrity, this report, uncontradicted and unrepudiated, will cast a stigma upon this body for not resenting which we ourselves will be held responsible in the future.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas is very courteous in yielding; I propose to make only one further observation, and then I shall not again interrupt the Senator.

I said yesterday that I was quite willing that this resolution should go to the committee known as the lobby committee; and I have not changed my mind about that, if the Senator insists upon pressing the resolution. Personally I had hoped that he would withdraw the resolution. During my term of service in the Senate I have twice been called before committees of the Senate that was investigating itself. I believe I was on both occasions put on oath to give testimony that I had not been guilty of something that had been charged in the newspapers. Nothing came of those inquiries. We vindicated ourselves so far as giving personal testimony was concerned; and I am willing to go through that ordeal again if the Senator from Arkansas thinks it necessary.

Of course if two United States Senators have been bribed to influence the President of the United States, they could not possibly belong to my party, because members of my party are not supposed to have any influence at the White House on either national or international questions. So I do not think we on this side of the Chamber need have any apprehensions as to the result of an inquiry of this kind; but to my mind it does dignify newspaper reports that are without authority, and if we continue to pursue all such attacks that may be made upon the Senate we shall be kept very busy in the future.

Having said that much, personally I have no objection to the matter going to the lobby committee, which has been struggling with other questions. I suppose they have not yet reached a conclusion on any of them; and perhaps it will do no harm to give them a little additional employment. In my opinion, however, it will not result in satisfying the public mind any more than it is now satisfied. The public mind has been poisoned with the idea—and largely through newspaper statements that have had no substantial backing—that the Senate of the United States is a corrupt body. The Senator from Arkansas knows that is not so, as I know it is not so; but if it is desirable that we should halt our business to take up this inconsequential matter in this short session, I have no particular objection to it being done by the committee which the Senator from Arkansas has agreed the resolution shall go to. Having said that much, I shall say no more.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not regard it as an inconsequential matter. Under the rules of the Senate, as I understand them, it is a matter of the highest privilege. The Senator has stated that this body is in bad repute. I do not agree with that declaration, but I think it would be a serious blunder—

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I did not say that the body was in bad repute. I said that the public mind had been poisoned with the idea—

Mr. ROBINSON. And regarded the Senate as corrupt—

Mr. GALLINGER. The public mind had been taught to a certain extent by unauthorized newspaper interviews and statements that such is the fact. As I said, the Senator knows it is not so; I know it is not so; and I think the intelligence of the country knows it is not so.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senator has said that he thinks no one upon the other side of the Chamber would be affected by the investigation. I feel sure that the same is true of this side, and I think it proper to say so. There is no man, no matter how long he may have served in this body, who has a higher regard for the traditions and for the reputation of the Senate than have I. However inefficient and however ill considered my action here may be, I know that this body has been in the past—and I hope it may prove to be more effective in the future—a bulwark against oppression and a power for good. I think that, in order to accomplish that end, it must protect its good name when it is brought in question by specific declarations of this character.

The time has come when magazines and newspapers should quit printing charges of this sort unless they are willing to produce the evidence upon which the charges are based. There is nothing more detrimental to the public service than bringing into ill repute the good name of public officers. I know what it is for an officer to have his good name traduced; I know what it is to fight on the defensive. Here is a statement which charges that the records of a foreign Government show that a sum of money was paid to two United States Senators, and that further investigation developed that apparently Zubaran had informed Carranza that it was necessary to employ "financial stimulus" in order to render it certain that President Wilson would not recede from his expressed determination to withdraw the American troops on November 23.

It would be a matter of little difficulty for any committee of this body, or for the Senate acting for itself, to ascertain the source of and the responsibility for that statement. If untrue, as we believe it to be untrue, then it ought to be repudiated, in order that the public may not misconstrue the failure of the Senate to contradict a statement of that sort when it has been made in a responsible newspaper.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just upon the practical side of the question, I should like to ask the Senator how an investigation of this sort would determine whether or not the books of the Mexican treasury show that money was used for the purpose alleged or for any other purpose? We have, of course, no access to those books, and probably the proposed committee would be denied access to the books, and very properly so.

So far as what any man may say those books contain is concerned, the Senator is too good a lawyer, of course, to consider that that would be any evidence either before an investigating committee or anywhere else.

Mr. ROBINSON. Oh, to be sure, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. So I am rather inquiring as to the efficacy of an investigation of this sort, when you are met at the very threshold with the legal fact that you can not determine whether or not there is any basis for the statement.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not find the difficulty that is suggested by the learned Senator from Wyoming to be insurmountable at all. The clear implication is that in the evacuation of the City of Mexico the Carranzista forces have left behind a part of the records of the government; that these fell into the hands of the Villatistas, and that it is from this source that the imputation comes. The Villa government itself would have to produce—it could not refuse to produce—the books, if such books are in existence.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What is that last statement the Senator made, please?

Mr. ROBINSON. Those who claim to possess the books, the Villa government, would in good faith feel compelled to produce them, having authorized the statement, if it has authorized the statement, or else disavow it. If it disavows it, if it declares that it has no such records in its possession—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Why, Mr. President, I am surprised that the Senator from Arkansas should say that there is any authority under the Senate of the United States or under the judicial power of the United States to go into a foreign country and compel the production of documentary evidence.

Mr. ROBINSON. I did not say anything of the kind. The Senator may have inferred it—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; I asked the question twice over.

Mr. ROBINSON. Just a moment—the Senator may have inferred it from my statement, but I did not intend to say that. The resolution as originally drawn by me gave the special committee authority to visit Mexico and take testimony. If this resolution goes to the lobby committee, the committee can make such investigation as it desires and can report a resolution giving itself additional authority if it is necessary and can go to Mexico or can send a messenger there for the purpose of inspecting the books. There is no difficulty about the practical feature of it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator misapprehends my suggestion. We could send the committee to Mexico if we had money enough in our contingent fund, but I assert here that there is no power under the Senate of the United States or under the judicial power of the United States to compel the Government of Mexico to disclose what is upon its records.

Mr. ROBINSON. Certainly not; and if the Senator inferred from anything I said that this Government or that any committee—

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. Just a moment—that any committee of the Senate could compel the Government of Mexico or any government, either de facto or de jure, existing in Mexico to do anything, he certainly misinterpreted my statement, but the committee could investigate in its own way and reach a conclusion itself, using all available sources of information, and report to the Senate and to the country whether there was any foundation for the charge.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I read this article in the Washington Post yesterday morning. It purports to be a dispatch from the City of Mexico and states that certain things appear on some records belonging to the Carranza provisional government. I not only do not know of any means by which the committee could have access to those books if they could be found—I have not any idea, of course, where they are now; whether they are in the City of Mexico or in Vera Cruz—but, in addition to that, I want to say to my friend that after the committee got there and found, if we can presume that they should find, an entry on the books laid before the committee such as is detailed in the dispatch in the Post, that would not be any proof except to this extent, that \$75,000 had been sent to a gentleman here by the name of Zubaran, representing the Carranza government. Zubaran is the only man that I have ever heard mentioned who knows what he did with the \$75,000, if he got it. I saw in the papers yesterday afternoon, or possibly this morning, a very emphatic and somewhat heated disavowal on the part of Zubaran. He said that the thing was not only untrue, but that it was a silly lie. It seems to me we could well leave the whole subject at that point.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Wyoming, both of whom are eminent lawyers, have suggested a difficulty which is not dissimilar to that which arises in every lawsuit that has been tried involving subjects of this character. The question as to the manner of obtaining evidence would, of course, devolve upon the committee making the investigation. If the Senator wants to say, because he thinks there will be difficulty in arriving at the truth of the matter, that no investigation should be made, good and well; that is upon his own responsibility. I say that if a committee of this body, charged by the Senate with responsibility, makes the investigation and does its duty in regard to it, and makes a report to the Senate, its findings will be in law and in fact persuasive, if not conclusive, as to the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charge. The objection that it would be difficult to prove that a United States Senator took a bribe is an objection that has arisen in every bribery case since government began. We know here that no one in this body would accept a bribe, but the public does not know it.

Mr. LODGE. They will not know it as the result of an investigation, then.

Mr. ROBINSON. It may be true, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, that they will never know it, or that they will not know it after this resolution has been passed. I can not remain indifferent, I can not take the view of it that some of you do, though it may be that if I had served in this body as long as you I would have been as indifferent to the circumstances as some of you manifest yourselves.

Here is a statement which is a reflection on every Senator, by reason of the fact that it charges corruption and dishonesty against two Members, and specifically states that those two Members are unknown. Now, the matter has resolved itself

into this: The opposition to the resolution object to it for two reasons. First, it is dignifying a charge for which they say there is no foundation; second, if the resolution passes it will accomplish nothing, because the proof can not be obtained.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the Senator is assuming that I am opposing his resolution. I simply make an inquiry for the purpose of securing information.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator declares that he is supporting the resolution, I accept his statement, of course; but I do not think anyone who heard his inquiry would doubt his attitude at that moment concerning the resolution.

Mr. President, I think I have consumed all the time on this subject that I should take. I am willing that the Senate shall vote upon the matter. If the Senator from Utah persists in his suggestion that a motion be made to lay the resolution upon the table, and if the Senate thinks the resolution should go upon the table, the responsibility is with the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think we have already given a great deal more attention to this matter than it deserves. Here comes a wandering story out of the whirlpool of disorder and anarchy which exists in Mexico, and now in Mexico City. It is a story evidently coming from one faction directed against another faction, with a view, probably, of injuring it. The entry on the books, according to this anonymous statement, is that it was "extraordinary diplomatic expenses" for which this money was spent.

Even if we started on this investigation, how could we possibly find out about the matter? Mexico is not bound to open her books to us. I do not know at this moment who is the government in Mexico. There are one or two presidents going on there; there are two or three governments going on there. The President of the United States, in the very interesting message which we have just heard, omitted to say anything about the Mexican situation. He did not congratulate the country on the success of our policy there, and he did not even tell us who constituted the Mexican Government at this moment. Are we going to send a subcommittee of the Senate down to Mexico City to ask them the truth about this vague, wandering newspaper dispatch?

Why, Mr. President, it seems to me that our own self-respect ought to lead us to treat this thing with perfect contempt. I do not think the Senate or any Senator in it needs the protection of an investigation against such stuff as that. Certainly there is not one of us that needs it, and surely the Senate does not need it. I think the Senate can afford to treat the thing with the silence and indifference which it deserves; and I regret that the Senator from Arkansas, whose motives and intentions I thoroughly appreciate, should have brought it before us at all. I think the best way is to lay it on the table, and get rid of it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, just a word.

I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in the article itself doubts are expressed as to whether there is anything in the charge, for the last paragraph of the article says:

Doubts are held here—

That is, in Mexico City—

as to whether the money ever was paid to Senators, as alleged. It is quite possible the entry might have been made on the books and the story concocted to account for the diverting of the sum in other directions, although the treasury employees who were connected with Carranza's administration insist that the money was cabled to Zubaran to be used in influence Senators.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Does not the Senator from Utah think that if a committee of the Senate investigated the charge and found that statement to be true it would be more persuasive and more nearly conclusive than a suggestion made in the same article carrying the imputation? Of course we all know that it is possible; everybody knows that a thing is possible until one has been tried in court and found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Many possibilities exist from a legal standpoint.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not believe there was ever such an entry made. I do not believe there was ever such a book in existence. I do not believe a committee can possibly find the man who sent the telegram. I do not believe anything will come from an investigation except simply a report stating that there is nothing whatever in it; and I believe every Senator and every newspaper man and every other man in the country who might read the article would come to that conclusion without an investigation of any kind.

I want to say, as far as I am personally concerned, that I need no protection from such newspaper articles. I do not believe the Senator from Arkansas needs any. I am sure he does not. I am sure no Senator in this body needs it, and I

think it is magnifying a newspaper report beyond all reason. We can select such reports every morning if we desire to do so and have investigations made, and we could, if desired, have committees of the Senate do nothing else but investigate such ridiculous, untruthful reports as this, and shown to be such upon its face. I therefore move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, before that is done I wish to say one word.

I hope the Senator will not press his motion to lay the resolution on the table. I shall vote against it if he does, although I am in no sense in sympathy with the resolution. I am sorry it was brought in; but when it comes from a Senator of such conservative feeling and judgment and for whom I have such high respect as the Senator from Arkansas, if a Senator of his standing has seen fit to bring it before the Senate I should not like simply to brush it aside in that way.

I have no objection, since the resolution is here, and I am inclined to think, perhaps, it is better since it is here to let it go to a committee. The only thing the committee can do under this resolution will be to make an investigation which entails no expense on the Senate fund. The resolution does not provide for an expense. If it did, it would have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was stated, when that view of the matter was before the Senate a short time ago, that the resolution would not have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the reason that it carried no expense with it.

What I wish to say, Mr. President, is this: If the committee cares to bring Mr. Zubaran or anybody else before it and examine him and receive statements from him, let it be done. If it will better satisfy any Senator here, if one Senator here wishes it, let him be satisfied in that respect. If, however, at any time it is to entail large expense on the Treasury, if it is to result in sending a committee, at the public expense, on a sort of excursion into Mexico to make a waterhaul and return nothing to the Senate, I am not in favor of it.

Of course if the investigation made here by the committee, without expense, should develop something that indicated that some Senators had been corrupted, I would be willing then to spend any amount of money to carry it to the utmost limit. I am satisfied, however, that such investigation as can be made here and will be made will show in itself how empty this charge is; and I have no objection to that sort of investigation being held if it at all satisfies the wishes and judgment of any Senator here.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I wish to make a suggestion just in this connection.

This resolution has been offered and is before the Senate. It does not seem to me that it ought to be disposed of by having it laid on the table. As the Senator from Arkansas has pointed out—and I think that is quite a material and important point to make—this article, published in the Washington Post, a great daily newspaper of tremendous influence throughout the country, is unquestionably quoted by the press from one end of the country to the other, at least to some extent.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. FLETCHER. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. I really feel that the Senate has taken all the time it ought to take upon this question.

Mr. FLETCHER. I only want about 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. SMOOT. Just a moment, and then perhaps the Senator will not want to say anything further upon it. The reason why I intended to ask that the resolution should be laid on the table was to show my utter contempt for a report like this being noticed by the Senate; but as long as there is one Senator who feels that it ought to be investigated, for his sake—

Mr. ROBINSON. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. SMOOT. Or for the Senate's sake, I certainly shall not insist upon taking that course.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator from Florida yield to me briefly?

Mr. FLETCHER. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Therefore I shall not make the motion, and the resolution can go to the committee as far as I am concerned.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in good humor, I do not quite appreciate the suggestions of the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Utah in their last two statements. Upon my personal responsibility and official responsibility as a Senator I introduced this resolution. I have stated the reasons I think the Senate ought to take action concerning it. I make no apology to anyone for the action which I have taken or which I shall take concerning the matter, and I want Senators

to do as I have done and am doing—stand upon their own responsibility. I prefer a vote now upon the motion which the Senator from Utah has indicated his purpose to make, but which, after debate, it appears he has not the courage to make.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator desires that, of course I shall do it. It was out of respect for the opinion of the Senator—

Mr. ROBINSON. Oh, I am not sensitive. If the Senate takes the view that it ought to take no notice of this charge, if it can afford to take that action, then let us vote on the Senator's motion to table the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. All I wanted the Senator to know was that my suggestion was not because I had changed my mind in the least about the matter, but it was made out of the respect I have for the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. I want to say further that if this investigation is to be made I want it to be a frank and full investigation, in order that it may justify public confidence in the report which the committee may make. I am not introducing the resolution or supporting it on the theory that it will be an entire whitewash. If the charge is unfounded, as I apprehend it is, I want the conclusion of the committee to that effect to be based upon such evidence that I can justify it and that others can justify it.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply want to say to the Senator—and I ask the pardon of the Senator from Florida for interrupting him—that, as far as I am concerned, if we are going to have an investigation, we ought to have a thorough one or it will be a perfect farce. There is not a cent of money appropriated by this resolution to secure any information at all, and I submit that nothing can come from this kind of an investigation. It will be a farce, pure and simple.

I wish to say that I would not have interrupted the Senator from Florida, but I thought, of course, I would hasten matters and pay due deference to the wishes of the Senators here by simply saying that I was not going to make the motion to lay the resolution on the table; but now that the Senator from Arkansas desires it, I shall make that motion as soon as the Senator from Florida concludes.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have no disposition to take up any unnecessary time. In fact, I have made no observations before on this question, and I desire to submit just a few remarks in connection with what has been said.

Some one has said, "Give me the right to prepare the headlines for the newspaper, and you may write the article in any way you see fit." There is not any question but that nine-tenths of the people of this country ordinarily do not get beyond the headlines in reading newspapers, and the headline plays a very important part, it seems to me, in this publication. The headline is:

Seventy-five thousand dollars paid United States Senators by Carranza to have troops quit Vera Cruz—

Then the very insignificant part of the headline appears—says report.

But the people throughout the country will read the headline and perhaps go no further. They will not learn that it is a purported cablegram from some irresponsible party connected with some irresponsible organization in some remote country to which we have not usual access; but the statement is made emphatically in this article, with such specification that it seems to me we can not ignore it, that the records in Mexico City show that there was sent to the agent in Washington of the Carranza interests down there \$75,000 for extraordinary diplomatic expenses.

Let us assume—and the committee can assume—to begin with, without sending any special committee to Mexico, which is wholly unnecessary, that the records down there do show precisely what it is stated here they show; there is a party here in Washington, so the article says, by the name of Rafael Zubaran, chief of the Carranzista junta, who is said to have asked for this expenditure, to have called for this money, to have received the money, and to have disbursed it. It can not be a very expensive proposition to call Mr. Zubaran before the committee here and ascertain whether that is true or not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida will pause. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, under Rule VIII of the Senate, the resolution will go to the calendar; and unless other disposition is made of business, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. LODGE. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order. Regular order!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar is the regular order.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the regular order is called for, of course I take it, objection is made to discussing the resolution further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was imperative on the Chair when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, to state what disposition was made of the resolution under the rules of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first bill on the calendar will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will go over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corporation, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. GRONNA. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will go over.

The bill (S. 2242) making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 9, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Spirit, Heart of the universe, from which light and life and love are ever going out to Thy children, cleanse us from all unworthiness that we may receive abundantly and reflect that light, life, and love wheresoever we are called to act in the affairs of men; that we may be profitable servants, worthy of the trust reposed in us and stand approved in the light of Heaven and in the hearts of our fellow men; that our harvest may be rich in the fruits of righteousness after the similitude of Him who taught us the way and the truth and the life. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution: Senate resolution 493.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of the deceased at Potsdam, N. Y.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, the Vice President had appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution Mr. ROOT, Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. SAULSBURY.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication that he might desire to make to it have performed their duty, and the President directs them to report to the House that he desires to be present and deliver his message to Congress at the hour appointed by the House this morning.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. HAWLEY was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Amos Dahuff (H. R. 9157, 63d Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. L'ENGLE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. KONOP, for three weeks, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. SELDOMBRIDGE, until December 21, on account of illness in his family.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that these requests ought to date back to yesterday. They were on the Speaker's desk, but after the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] offered the resolution about his colleague the Chair did not feel disposed to break in on it.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE (H. DOC. NO. 1204).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Clerk of the House, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered printed.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 666.

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit:

Committee on Education.
Committee on Mines and Mining.
Committee on Railways and Canals.
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk).
Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk).
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

Mr. MANN. Is this the usual assignment?

Mr. LLOYD. It is the usual assignment—the same as the last session of Congress.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri sends up another privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 667.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month; that the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk at the rate of \$100 per month; and that the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a messenger at the rate of \$60 per month during the third session of the Sixty-third Congress, the salaries of said clerks, assistant clerk, and messenger to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, all these positions were provided for in the last session of Congress excepting one. We provide in this resolution for an assistant clerk to the Committee on Rules, in addition to the clerk which the committee now has, at a salary of \$100 per month during the present session. That committee has an extraordinary amount of work, and on account of the Gardner resolution, the Hobson resolution, the woman's suffrage resolution, and numerous important matters before it they have been swamped with correspondence, and they insist that it is necessary to have additional help.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. I will.

Mr. MANN. I take it that all of these matters will be disposed of at an early date. This session of Congress is likely to devote most of its time to the appropriation bills and not to reports from the Committee on Rules. Now, what is the necessity for giving the Committee on Rules, which is likely to have less to do in this session than last session, an extra clerk?

Mr. HENRY. If the gentleman will allow me, I desire to state that we needed an extra clerk last session, and frequently I paid the expense out of my own pocket, and even after we dispose of the Gardner resolution, the woman's suffrage amendment, and the Hobson national prohibition amend-

ment, if we ever do, there will still be an abundance of work for the Committee on Rules to do. The force is not sufficient to do the ordinary work of that committee. If this is not done, I will have to employ additional clerical help for the Committee on Rules myself.

Mr. MANN. If I recall correctly, there was a long time at the last session when the Committee on Rules had no meeting at all for reasons of which I will not speak. Are those reasons likely to exist at this session?

Mr. HENRY. No; I think the Committee on Rules will meet very often during this short session.

Mr. MANN. My friend from Texas expects to be here at this session of Congress, I take it?

Mr. HENRY. I was here practically all of last session except when we were marking time.

Mr. MANN. Except when the gentleman was away.

Mr. LLOYD. Question, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the Chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The Speaker announced as the committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President Mr. UNDERWOOD of Alabama, Mr. FITZGERALD of New York, Mr. HAY of Virginia, Mr. MANN of Illinois, and Mr. MURDOCK of Kansas.

The Vice President announced as the committee on the part of the Senate Senators KERN of Indiana, MARTIN of Virginia, OVERMAN of North Carolina, GALLINGER of New Hampshire, and ROOT of New York.

At 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the joint committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House, standing at the Clerk's desk, amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Senate and the House, I present to you the President of the United States. [Prolonged applause.]

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 1184).

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, and gentlemen of the Congress, the session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the rôle of historians toward it.

Our program of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole, and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudged, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and with a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us

at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older Continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. [Applause.] And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the Eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a Congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those terms. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but

also to the people of the Nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would, indeed, mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should, of course, build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must needs precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither House. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. [Applause.] The Government must open these gates of trade and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the Government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion and that both Houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which the convention

originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German Government and in August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We can not use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite, and steadfast?

One of these is economy in Government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their Government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed; and very few Governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the Government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the Government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of the Government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great Government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The Nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and generous standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It can not be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field—a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we never shall be [applause] in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace. [Applause.]

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is any reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. [Applause.] We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. [Applause.] We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. [Applause.] Therein lies our greatness. We are champions of peace and of concord. [Applause.] And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world [applause] and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing Army. [Prolonged applause.] If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed. [Applause.]

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms [applause], the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the

physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing else. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. [Applause.] This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a Government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense [applause]; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together [laughter and applause], if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. [Laughter and applause.] We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind. [Prolonged applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m. the President and his Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House.

At 1 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m. the Vice President and Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

MR. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for distribution.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Underwood] moves that the President's message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Henry], pending as unfinished business.

ness, to recommit with instructions. The Clerk will first report the title of the bill and then the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 6398) to amend section 1 of an act approved May 30, 1908, entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws."

Mr. HENRY moved to recommit the bill S. 6398 to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report the same with the following amendments, to wit:

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in national banking associations and in State banks situated in States producing cotton or tobacco, or both, the sum of \$250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The said Secretary shall make such deposits under the terms of this act and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him to carry out this act. The deposits herein directed to be made shall be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the number of bales of cotton or pounds of tobacco produced therein during the year 1913, as ascertained by the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of the securities he is now authorized or required by law to exact of the banks in which the funds of the United States are deposited, is authorized and hereby directed to accept as security for the deposits directed to be made in this act cotton-warehouse and tobacco-warehouse receipts, where the cotton or tobacco thereby represented has been fully insured, at a valuation that represents the fair market value of the cotton or tobacco covered by such receipts. The deposits herein directed to be made shall be made only on the condition that the banks accepting such deposits will loan the same, under reasonable terms and conditions, at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, to the producers of cotton or tobacco, or the owners of lands upon which same was produced during the year 1914, and the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations concerning the terms and conditions under which these deposits shall be loaned by the banks that accept the same.

"Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his discretion, either immediately cause to be prepared United States notes to the extent of \$250,000,000, to be used for the purpose of making the deposits in compliance with this act, which said notes shall have all the legal qualities of the United States notes now outstanding, and shall be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and said notes shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum from the date of their issuance and shall be payable in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent on January 1, 1916; or he may sell not exceeding \$240,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, heretofore authorized by law, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, and the act or acts heretofore passed authorizing the disposition of said bonds are hereby amended so as fully to authorize the disposition and use of such bonds as herein prescribed; or, in his discretion, the Secretary of the Treasury may use both the proceeds of the bonds and the notes in order to carry out the purposes of this act, not to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000,000.

"Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not require the repayment of any deposit made under the provisions of this act prior to December 31, 1915.

"Sec. 6. That when the deposits herein authorized are called in by the Secretary of the Treasury the same shall be and become a part of a special fund, to be kept and held separate and apart from the general funds of the Government, for the redemption and retirement at maturity of the Panama Canal bonds in such cases and to such extent as the proceeds of such bonds have been used to make the deposits herein provided."

During the reading of the motion to recommit,

Mr. BARTLETT rose and the following colloquy occurred:

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BARTLETT. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARTLETT. Has the previous question been ordered on this motion, or is it subject to debate?

The SPEAKER. It is not subject to debate if the previous question is ordered on it.

Mr. BARTLETT. I asked the question if the previous question had been ordered on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman's question whether the previous question had been ordered?

Mr. BARTLETT. I desired to know whether the previous question on the motion to recommit had been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The recollection of the Chair is that by an order of the House certain bills, including this one, were made a special order.

Mr. MANN. There was a vote on the previous question.

Mr. HENRY. The previous question was ordered by a vote on this motion.

Mr. BARTLETT. Then it is not subject to debate at this time.

The SPEAKER. That is true.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas to recommit, which has just been read.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HENRY) there were—ayes 51, noes 116.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that no quorum is present, and evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 80, noes 237, answered "present" 2, not voting 110, as follows:

YEAS—80.

Abercrombie	Dupré	Johnson, Ky.	Saunders
Adamson	Eagle	Johnson, S. C.	Shreve
Aiken	Edwards	Keating	Sims
Aswell	Falconer	Lafferty	Sisson
Austin	Finley	La Follette	Smith, Tex.
Barkley	Flood, Va.	Lazaro	Stephens, Miss.
Bell, Ga.	Floyd, Ark.	Lee, Ga.	Stout
Blackmon	Garrett, Tex.	Lever	Summers
Broussard	Godwin, N. C.	Lindbergh	Taylor, Ala.
Buchanan, Ill.	Goeke	McKellar	Taylor, Ark.
Buchanan, Tex.	Goodwin, Ark.	Murphy	Thomas
Burnett	Gudger	Murray	Thompson, Okla.
Byrnes, S. C.	Hardy	Oldfield	Trinkle
Byrns, Tenn.	Harrison	Park	Vaughan
Candler, Miss.	Heflin	Pou	Vinson
Carter	Helvering	Quin	Watkins
Collier	Henry	Ragsdale	Whaley
Crisp	Houston	Rayburn	Wingo
Dent	Howard	Rouse	Witherspoon
Doughton	Hughes, Ga.	Russell	Young, Tex.

NAYS—237.

Adair	Doolittle	Kindel	Reilly, Wis.
Ainey	Doremus	Kinkead, N. J.	Riordan
Alexander	Driscoll	Kirkpatrick	Roberts, Mass.
Allen	Drukner	Kitchin	Roberts, Nev.
Anderson	Eagan	Knowland, J. R.	Rothmel
Ansherry	Edmonds	Kreider	Rubey
Ashbrook	Esch	Langley	Rucker
Avis	Evans	Lee, Pa.	Rupley
Bailey	Farr	Lenroot	Scott
Baker	Fergusson	Leshner	Scully
Barcheld	Fess	Levy	Sells
Barnhart	Fields	Lewis, Md.	Shackelford
Bartlett	Fitzgerald	Lewis, Pa.	Sherry
Barton	FitzHenry	Lieb	Slayden
Beakes	Fordney	Linthicum	Slomp
Bell, Cal.	Fowler	Lloyd	Sloan
Booher	Frear	Lobeck	Small
Borchers	Gallivan	Loft	Smith, Idaho
Borland	Gard	Logue	Smith, J. M. C.
Brockson	Gardner	Loneragan	Smith, Minn.
Brodbeck	Garner	McAndrews	Smith, N. Y.
Brown, W. Va.	Gerry	McGillcuddy	Sparkman
Browne, Wis.	Gillett	McKenzie	Stafford
Browning	Gilmore	McLaughlin	Stedman
Bruckner	Glass	MacDonald	Steenerson
Brumbaugh	Good	Madden	Stephens, Cal.
Bryan	Gordon	Maguire, Nebr.	Stephens, Tex.
Bulkley	Goulden	Maher	Stevens, Minn.
Burgess	Graham, Ill.	Mann	Stevens, N. H.
Burke, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Mapes	Stone
Burke, S. Dak.	Greene, Vt.	Miller	Stringer
Burke, Wis.	Griest	Mitchell	Sutherland
Butler	Guernsey	Mondell	Switzer
Campbell	Hamill	Montague	Talbot, Md.
Carew	Hamilton, Mich.	Moon	Tavener
Carr	Hamlin	Moore	Temple
Casey	Hammond	Morgan, Okla.	Ten Eyck
Clark, Fla.	Harris	Morin	Thacher
Cline	Hawley	Morrison	Towner
Coady	Hay	Moss, Ind.	Townsend
Connolly, Iowa	Hayes	Moss, W. Va.	Treadway
Cooper	Helm	Murdock	Underwood
Copley	Hensley	Nelson	Vare
Cox	Hinds	O'Shaunessy	Vollmer
Cramton	Holland	Padgett	Volstead
Crosser	Howell	Page, N. C.	Walsh
Cullop	Hull	Paige, Mass.	Walters
Curry	Humphrey, Wash.	Parker, N. J.	Weaver
Danforth	Humphreys, Miss.	Patten, N. Y.	Webb
Davis	Igoe	Payne	Whitacre
Decker	Johnson, Utah.	Peters	White
Detrick	Johnson, Wash.	Porter	Williams
Dershem	Kahn	Post	Willis
Dickinson	Kelley, Mich.	Powers	Wilson, Fla.
Dies	Kelly, Pa.	Price	Winslow
Difenderfer	Kennedy, Conn.	Prouty	Woods
Dillon	Kennedy, R. I.	Rainey	Young, N. Dak.
Dixon	Kettner	Raker	
Donohoe	Key, Ohio	Rauch	
Donovan	Kless, Pa.	Reilly, Conn.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Carlin

NOT VOTING—110.

Anthony	Davenport	Griffin	L'Engle
Baltz	Dooling	Hamilton, N. Y.	Lindquist
Bartholdt	Dunn	Hart	McClellan
Bathrick	Elder	Haugen	McGuire, Okla.
Beall, Tex.	Estopinal	Hayden	Mahan
Bowdle	Fairchild	Helgesen	Manahan
Britten	Falson	Hill	Martin
Brown, N. Y.	Ferris	Hinebaugh	Metz
Calder	Foster	Hobson	Morgan, La.
Callaway	Francis	Hoxworth	Mott
Cantor	French	Hughes, W. Va.	Neeley, Kans.
Cantrill	Gallagher	Hulings	Neely, W. Va.
Caraway	Garrett, Tenn.	Jacoway	Nolan, J. I.
Cary	George	Jones	Norton
Chandler, N. Y.	Gittins	Kelster	O'Brien
Church	Goldfogle	Kennedy, Iowa	Oglesby
Clancy	Gorman	Kent	O'Hair
Claypool	Graham, Pa.	Kinkaid, Nebr.	O'Leary
Connelly, Kans.	Gray	Konop	Palmer
Conry	Green, Iowa	Korby	Parker, N. Y.
Dale	Gregg	Langham	Patton, Pa.

Peterson	Seldomridge	Taggart	Walker
Phelan	Sherwood	Talcott, N. Y.	Wallin
Platt	Sinnott	Taylor, Colo.	Watson
Plumley	Smith, Md.	Taylor, N. Y.	Wilson, N. Y.
Reed	Smith, Saml. W.	Thomson, Ill.	Woodruff
Rogers	Stanley	Tuttle	
Sabath	Stephens, Nebr.	Underhill	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The following pairs were announced:

On this vote:

Mr. WALKER (to recommit) with Mr. DUNN (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. WATSON with Mr. WOODRUFF.

Mr. TAYLOR of New York with Mr. PARKER of New York.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. THOMSON of Illinois.

Mr. SHERWOOD with Mr. SINNOTT.

Mr. SABATH with Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. OGLESBY with Mr. PLATT.

Mr. NEELY of West Virginia with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana with Mr. NORTON.

Mr. JACOWAY with Mr. MANAHAN.

Mr. HAYDEN with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.

Mr. HART with Mr. LINDQUIST.

Mr. GRIFFIN with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

Mr. GREGG with Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. HINEBAUGH.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee with Mr. KEISTER.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. FERRIS with Mr. HELGESEN.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOOLING with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.

Mr. DALE with Mr. MARTIN.

Mr. BROWN of New York with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.

Mr. CONRY with Mr. FRENCH.

Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas with Mr. CARY.

Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. CHURCH with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. CARAWAY with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. KONOP with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. CALLAWAY with Mr. ANTHONY.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency without instructions. I also ask that I may make a statement that will consume about two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia makes two requests. One is, he asks unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency without instructions, and, secondly, that he be allowed to make a short statement. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the first request, which is to recommit the bill S. 6398, I wish to say that this bill was considered to be of great importance at the last session just as Congress was adjourning, and it seems to me that it is of just as much importance now, and therefore I shall object, and I call for the regular order.

Mr. GLASS. Does the gentleman from Texas object to my making a short statement?

Mr. HENRY. Not after we have taken a vote, but I do object now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to make a statement not to exceed two minutes.

Mr. HENRY. I shall object at present.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Has the bill been read a third time?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think the Clerk read the title of the bill before he read the motion to recommit.

Mr. MANN. He read the title of the bill, but the motion to recommit comes before the third reading.

The SPEAKER. The motion to recommit comes between the vote to engross and read a third time and the third reading. The Clerk will read the bill a third time.

The bill was read a third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HENRY) there were—ayes 3, noes 86.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important bill, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is

not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on passing the bill.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—ayes 29, noes 260, answered "present" 2, not voting 130, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Abercrombie	Dent	Mulkey	Stephens, Tex.
Aiken	Edwards	Murray	Summers
Blackmon	Garrett, Tex.	Page, N. C.	Walker
Buchanan, Tex.	Heflin	Pou	Webb
Byrnes, S. C.	Hobson	Quin	Witherspoon
Candler, Miss.	Howard	Sisson	
Clark, Fla.	Kitchin	Small	
Collier	Lee, Ga.	Stephens, Miss.	

NAYS—260.

Adair	Doremus	Johnson, Wash.	Reilly, Wis.
Adamson	Doughton	Kahn	Riordan
Alney	Driscoll	Kelster	Roberts, Mass.
Alexander	Dupré	Kelley, Mich.	Roberts, Nev.
Allen	Eagan	Kelly, Pa.	Rouse
Anderson	Eagle	Kennedy, Conn.	Rubey
Ashbrook	Esch	Kennedy, R. I.	Rupley
Aswell	Estopinal	Kettner	Russell
Austin	Evans	Key, Ohio	Saunders
Avis	Falconer	Kless, Pa.	Scott
Bailey	Farr	Kinkhead, N. J.	Shackelford
Baker	Ferguson	Kirkpatrick	Sherley
Barchfeld	Fess	Kreider	Sherwood
Barkley	Fields	La Follette	Sims
Barnhart	Finley	Langley	Slayden
Bartlett	Fitzgerald	Lazaro	Slomp
Barton	FitzHenry	Lee, Pa.	Sloan
Beakes	Flood, Va.	Lenroot	Smith, Idaho
Bell, Ga.	Floyd, Ark.	Leshner	Smith, J. M. C.
Booher	Fordney	Lever	Smith, Minn.
Borchers	Fowler	Lewis, Pa.	Smith, N. Y.
Borland	Frear	Lieb	Smith, Tex.
Brockson	Gallivan	Lindbergh	Stafford
Brodbeck	Gard	Lindquist	Stanley
Broussard	Gardner	Linthicum	Steenerson
Browne, Wis.	Garner	Lloyd	Stephens, Cal.
Browning	Gerry	Lobeck	Stephens, Nebr.
Bruckner	Gill	Logue	Stevens, Minn.
Brumbaugh	Gillett	Loneragan	Stone
Bryan	Gilmore	McAndrews	Stout
Buchanan, Ill.	Gittins	McGillcuddy	Stringer
Bulkley	Glass	McKellar	Sutherland
Burke, Pa.	Godwin, N. C.	McKenzie	Switzer
Burke, S. Dak.	Goeke	McLaughlin	Talbott, Md.
Burke, Wis.	Good	Madden	Tavener
Burnett	Goodwin, Ark.	Maguire, Nebr.	Taylor, Ark.
Butler	Gordon	Mann	Temple
Byrns, Tenn.	Graham, Ill.	Mapes	Ten Eyck
Callaway	Gray	Miller	Thacher
Campbell	Greene, Mass.	Mitchell	Thomas
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.	Mondell	Thompson, Okla.
Carlin	Guernsey	Moore	Towner
Carr	Hamill	Morgan, Okla.	Townsend
Carter	Hamilton, Mich.	Morrison	Treadway
Casey	Hamlin	Moss, Ind.	Tribble
Cline	Hammond	Moss, W. Va.	Tuttle
Coady	Hardy	Murdoch	Underwood
Connolly, Iowa	Harris	Neely, W. Va.	Vare
Cooper	Harrison	Nelson	Vaughan
Cox	Hawley	Oldfield	Vinson
Cramton	Hay	Padgett	Vollmer
Crisp	Hayden	Paige, Mass.	Volstead
Crosser	Hayes	Palmer	Walsh
Cullop	Helm	Park	Walters
Curry	Henry	Parker, N. J.	Watkins
Danforth	Hensley	Patten, N. Y.	Whitacre
Davis	Hill	Patton, Pa.	White
Decker	Hinds	Payne	Williams
Deitrick	Holland	Porter	Willis
Dershem	Houston	Price	Wilson, Fla.
Dickinson	Howell	Prouty	Wingo
Dies	Hoxworth	Ragsdale	Winslow
Difenderfer	Hughes, Ga.	Raney	Woods
Dillon	Hull	Raker	Young, N. Dak.
Dixon	Humphrey, Wash.	Rauch	Young, Tex.
Donohoe	Igoe	Rayburn	
Donovan	Johnson, Ky.	Reed	
Doolittle	Johnson, Utah	Reilly, Conn.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Lafferty	Levy
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NOT VOTING—130.

Ansberry	Conry	Green, Iowa	Knowland, J. R.
Anthony	Copley	Gregg	Konop
Baltz	Dale	Griest	Korbly
B Bartholdt	Davenport	Griffin	Langham
Bathrick	Dooling	Gudger	L'Engle
Beall, Tex.	Drukker	Hamilton, N. Y.	Lewis, Md.
Bell, Cal.	Dunn	Hart	Loft
Bowdle	Edmonds	Haugen	McClellan
Britten	Elder	Helgesen	McGuire, Okla.
Brown, N. Y.	Fairchild	Helvering	MacDonald
Brown, W. Va.	Faison	Hinebaugh	Mahan
Burgess	Ferris	Hughes, W. Va.	Maher
Calder	Foster	Hulings	Manahan
Cantor	Francis	Humphreys, Miss.	Martin
Caraway	French	Jacoway	Metz
Carew	Gallagher	Johnson, S. C.	Montague
Cary	Garrett, Tenn.	Jones	Moon
Chandler, N. Y.	George	Keating	Morgan, La.
Church	Goldfogle	Kennedy, Iowa	Morin
Clancy	Gorman	Kent	Mott
Claypool	Goulden	Kindel	Neeley, Kans.
Connelly, Kans.	Graham, Pa.	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Nolan, J. I.

Norton	Plumley	Sinnott	Thomson, Ill.
O'Brien	Post	Smith, Md.	Underhill
Oglesby	Powers	Smith, Saml. W.	Wallin
O'Hair	Rogers	Sparkman	Watson
O'Leary	Rothermel	Stedman	Weaver
O'Shaunessy	Rucker	Stevens, N. H.	Whaley
Parker, N. Y.	Sabath	Taggart	Wilson, N. Y.
Peters	Scully	Talcott, N. Y.	Woodruff
Peterson	Seldomridge	Taylor, Ala.	
Phelan	Sells	Taylor, Colo.	
Platt	Shreve	Taylor, N. Y.	

So the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. BROWN of West Virginia with Mr. BELL of California.

Mr. FOSTER with Mr. COPELEY.

Mr. GOULDEN with Mr. DRUCKER.

Mr. HELVERING with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. HULINGS.

Mr. KEATING with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND.

Mr. MOON with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. MACDONALD.

Mr. PHELAN with Mr. MORIN.

Mr. RUCKER with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. SMALL with Mr. PETERS.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. WHALEY with Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

Mr. LOFT with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. BARTHOLO.

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JONES with Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma.

Mr. TAGGART with Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. CAREW with Mr. SINNOTT.

Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. THOMSON of Illinois.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I arise for the purpose of making a statement to correct the RECORD of October 8, 1914, page 16344, from which it appears that I was paired against the Clayton antitrust bill with Representative PETER G. GERRY, of Rhode Island. The fact is I was paired with Congressman GERRY in favor of the Clayton bill, and he against it, which clearly appears from the written request, signed by both Congressman GERRY and myself, and filed with the pair clerk of the House on October 6, 1914, that I now hold in my hand.

I have been assured by the Clerk of the House that the permanent RECORD will be corrected in accordance with the facts I have stated.

I make this statement merely for the purpose of showing why the RECORD was corrected as well as the House Journal.

Mr. MANN. The pairs do not appear in the House Journal.

The SPEAKER. They appear in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. I understand that the permanent RECORD will be corrected.

The SPEAKER. The statement that the gentleman from Minnesota has just made will appear in the RECORD, but will not appear in the Journal.

AMENDING SECTIONS 11 AND 16 OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill (S. 6505), with amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 6505) to amend sections 11 and 16 of an act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, etc., approved December 23, 1913, and commonly known as the Federal reserve act.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. MANN. I think the bill has been disposed of, except as to the final vote or a motion for a third reading. This bill was acted upon by the House prior to action upon the other bill; that is, final action.

The SPEAKER. Well, this bill has not been disposed of by the House.

Mr. MANN. No; it is pending, as I understand, on going to the third reading, unless I am mistaken. The bill was adopted by the House; I do not know whether the amendments—

The SPEAKER. It was adopted by the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANN. The amendments may not have been disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk says that the amendments—

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GLASS. At what time would it be in order for me to make a motion to recommit this bill?

The SPEAKER. After the vote for the engrossment and third reading and before the third reading is the time to make the motion. What the Chair was trying to find out was what this rule means.

Mr. GLASS. My understanding is the amendments have been already agreed to.

The SPEAKER. They were acted on in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The rule says:

At the conclusion of the debate on all said bills each bill with amendments thereto shall be voted upon separately and the previous question shall be considered as separately ordered on each bill with the amendments to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

The Chair is inclined to think that the motion is on the engrossment and third reading.

Mr. MANN. I take it from the reading of the rule that the amendments have not been disposed of.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to move to recommit this bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the motion to recommit.

Mr. GLASS. And I desire to move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman did not do it.

Mr. WINGO. My amendment is to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment striking out all that part of the bill—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman send up his amendment?

Mr. WINGO (continuing). All that part of the bill after line 2, page 1, down to and including line 5, page 2.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk had better reduce that to writing. Will the gentleman from Arkansas repeat that slowly so the Clerk can reduce it to writing?

Mr. WINGO. Report the bill back with an amendment striking out all that part of the bill after line 2, on page 1, down to and including line 5, on page 2. In other words, strike out all that part of the bill with reference to reserves and leave that part with reference to clearances.

Mr. GLASS. And on that motion I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia moves the previous question.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to or a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows, but the gentleman from Virginia was recognized first.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I was speaking out in meeting first, but unfortunately I did not catch the Speaker's eye.

The SPEAKER. There is a good deal of uproar and it is hard to catch the ear or eye either. The question is on the motion for the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. WINGO. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 10, yeas 67.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 64, yeas 207, answered "present" 1, not voting 157, as follows:

YEAS—64.

Abercrombie	Bell, Ga.	Burnett	Eagle
Adamson	Blackmon	Byrnes, S. C.	Falconer
Alken	Broussard	Candler, Miss.	Finley
Aswell	Bryan	Collier	Floyd, Ark.
Austin	Buchanan, Ill.	Crisp	Garrett, Tex.
Barkley	Buchanan, Tex.	Dent	Goodwin, Ark.

Gudger	Kitchin	Oldfield	Summers
Harris	Lafferty	Palmer	Taylor, Ark.
Hedlin	Lazaro	Park	Thomas
Henry	Lever	Quinn	Thompson, Okla.
Howard	Lindbergh	Ragsdale	Tribble
Hughes, Ga.	McKellar	Russell	Vaughan
Hulings	Morgan, La.	Sisson	Vinson
Johnson, S. C.	Mulkey	Stephens, Miss.	Watkins
Keating	Murdock	Stephens, Tex.	Webb
Kelly, Pa.	Murray	Stout	Wingo

NAYS—207.

Adair	Donovan	Keister	Price
Alney	Doolittle	Kelley, Mich.	Rainey
Alexander	Doughton	Kennedy, Conn.	Raker
Allen	Driscoll	Kennedy, R. I.	Rayburn
Anderson	Eagan	Kless, Pa.	Reed
Ashbrook	Esch	Kinkaid, N. J.	Reilly, Conn.
Bailey	Farr	Kirkpatrick	Reilly, Wis.
Baker	Fergusson	Kreider	Riordan
Barbfield	Fess	La Follette	Roberts, Mass.
Barnhart	Fields	Langham	Roberts, Nev.
Barton	Fitzgerald	Langley	Rouse
Beakes	FitzHenry	Lee, Pa.	Rube
Boeber	Flood, Va.	Lenroot	Rupley
Borchers	Foster	Leshor	Shackelford
Borland	Fowler	Levy	Sherwood
Brockson	Gallivan	Lewis, Pa.	Sims
Brodbeck	Gard	Lithicum	Slayden
Brown, W. Va.	Gardner	Lloyd	Slemp
Browne, Wis.	Garner	Lobeck	Sloan
Browning	Gerry	Logne	Smith, Idaho
Bulkley	Gillett	Loneragan	Smith, J. M. C.
Burke, Pa.	Gilmore	McAndrews	Smith, Minn.
Burke, S. Dak.	Glass	McGillcuddy	Smith, N. Y.
Burke, Wis.	Godwin, N. C.	McKenzie	Smith, Tex.
Butler	Good	McLaughlin	Stafford
Byrns, Tenn.	Gordon	MacDonald	Stedman
Callaway	Graham, Ill.	Madden	Steenerson
Campbell	Gray	Maguire, Nebr.	Stephens, Cal.
Carlin	Greene, Mass.	Mann	Stephens, Nebr.
Carr	Griest	Mapes	Stone
Carter	Guernsey	Miller	Stringer
Casey	Hamilton, Mich.	Mitchell	Switzer
Clark, Fla.	Hammond	Mondell	Tavener
Cline	Hardy	Moon	Temple
Coady	Hawley	Moore	Ten Eyck
Connolly, Iowa	Hayden	Morgan, Okla.	Thacher
Cox	Hayes	Morrison	Towner
Cramton	Helm	Moss, Ind.	Townsend
Crosser	Hensley	Neely, W. Va.	Underwood
Cullop	Hill	Nelson	Vollmer
Curry	Hinds	O'Shaunessy	Volstead
Danforth	Holland	Page, N. C.	Walker
Davis	Houston	Palge, Mass.	Walsh
Decker	Howell	Parker, N. J.	Walters
Dershem	Hoxworth	Patten, N. Y.	White
Dickinson	Hull	Patton, Pa.	Williams
Dies	Humphrey, Wash.	Payne	Willis
Diffenderfer	Igoe	Peters	Winslow
Dillon	Johnson, Ky.	Plumley	Woods
Dixon	Johnson, Utah	Pon	Young, N. Dak.
Donohoe	Johnson, Wash.	Powers	Young, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Lee, Ga.

NOT VOTING—157.

Ansberry	Evans	Key, Ohio	Sabbath
Anthony	Fairchild	Kindel	Saunders
Avis	Falson	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Scott
Baltz	Ferris	Knowland, J. R.	Scully
Bartholdt	Fordney	Konop	Seldomridge
Bartlett	Francis	Korby	Sells
Bathrick	Frear	L'Engle	Sherley
Beall, Tex.	French	Lewis, Md.	Shreve
Beil, Cal.	Gallagher	Lieb	Sinnot
Bowdie	Garrett, Tenn.	Lindquist	Small
Britten	George	Loft	Smith, Md.
Brown, N. Y.	Gill	McClellan	Smith, Saml. W.
Bruckner	Gittins	McGuire, Okla.	Sparkman
Brumbaugh	Goeke	Mahan	Stanley
Burgess	Golfogle	Maher	Stevens, Minn.
Calder	Gorman	Manahan	Stevens, N. H.
Cantor	Goulden	Martin	Sutherland
Cantrill	Graham, Pa.	Metz	Taggart
Caraway	Green, Iowa	Montague	Talbot, Md.
Carew	Greene, Vt.	Morin	Talbot, N. Y.
Cary	Gregg	Mott	Taylor, Ala.
Chandler, N. Y.	Griffin	Neeley, Kans.	Taylor, Colo.
Church	Hamill	Nolan, J. I.	Taylor, N. Y.
Clancy	Hamilton, N. Y.	O'Brien	Thomson, Ill.
Claypool	Hamlin	O'Leary	Treadway
Connolly, Kans.	Harrison	Oglesby	Tuttle
Conry	Hart	O'Hair	Underhill
Copley	Haugen	O'Leary	Vare
Dale	Hay	Padgett	Wallin
Davenport	Helgesen	Parker, N. Y.	Watson
Deltrick	Helvering	Peterson	Weaver
Dooling	Hinebaugh	Phelan	Whaley
Doremus	Hobson	Platt	Whitacre
Drukner	Hughes, W. Va.	Porter	Wilson, Fla.
Dunn	Humphreys, Miss.	Post	Wilson, N. Y.
Dupré	Jacoway	Prouty	Witherspoon
Edmonds	Kahn	Rauch	Woodruff
Edwards	Kennedy, Iowa	Rogers	
Elder	Kent	Rothermel	
Estopinal	Kettner	Rucker	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. AVIS.

Mr. BRUCKNER with Mr. COPLEY.
 Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois with Mr. EDMONDS.
 Mr. BURGESS with Mr. FAIRCHILD.
 Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. FORDNEY.
 Mr. DUPRE with Mr. FREAR.
 Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. GREENE of Vermont.
 Mr. EVANS with Mr. HINEBAUGH.
 Mr. HARRISON with Mr. J. I. NOLAN.
 Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi with Mr. PORTER.
 Mr. KETTNER with Mr. PROUTY.
 Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. SCOTT.
 Mr. LIEB with Mr. ANTHONY.
 Mr. PADGETT with Mr. SINNOTT.
 Mr. RAUCH with Mr. SHREVE.
 Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.
 Mr. SCULLY with Mr. SUTHERLAND.
 Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.
 Mr. HAY with Mr. KAHN.
 Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. TREADWAY.
 Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. CAMPBELL.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. HENRY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 126, noes 3.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

Mr. MANN. This is a filibuster.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point that there is no quorum present, and evidently there is not. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 255, noes 9, answered "present" 1, not voting 164, as follows:

YEAS—255.

Adair	Decker	Hobson	Nelson
Adamson	Dershem	Holland	Oldfield
Aiken	Dickinson	Houston	O'Shaunessy
Alney	Dies	Howell	Page, N. C.
Alexander	Diffenderfer	Hoxworth	Page, Mass.
Allen	Dillon	Hughes, Ga.	Palmer
Anderson	Dixon	Hulings	Park
Ashbrook	Donohoe	Hull	Parker, N. J.
Aswell	Donovan	Humphrey, Wash.	Patton, Pa.
Austin	Doolittle	Humphreys, Miss.	Payne
Bailey	Doughton	Igoe	Peters
Baker	Driscoll	Johnson, Ky.	Plumley
Barbfield	Eagan	Johnson, S. C.	Powers
Barkley	Eagle	Johnson, Wash.	Price
Barnhart	Esch	Jones	Ragsdale
Barton	Falconer	Keating	Rainey
Bathrick	Farr	Kelster	Raker
Beakes	Fergusson	Kelley, Mich.	Rauch
Bell, Cal.	Fess	Kelly, Pa.	Rayburn
Bell, Ga.	Fields	Kennedy, Conn.	Reed
Blackmon	Finley	Kennedy, R. I.	Reilly, Conn.
Boeber	Fitzgerald	Kinkaid, N. J.	Reilly, Wis.
Borchers	FitzHenry	Kirkpatrick	Roberts, Mass.
Borland	Flood, Va.	Kreider	Roberts, Nev.
Brockson	Floyd, Ark.	La Follette	Rouse
Brodbeck	Foster	Langley	Rube
Brown, W. Va.	Fowler	Lee, Ga.	Rupley
Browning	Gard	Lee, Pa.	Russell
Bryan	Gardner	Lenroot	Saunders
Buchanan, Ill.	Garner	Leshor	Scott
Buchanan, Tex.	Garrett, Tex.	Lever	Shackelford
Burke, Pa.	Gillett	Levy	Sims
Burke, S. Dak.	Gilmore	Lieb	Sisson
Burke, Wis.	Glass	Lindbergh	Slayden
Butler	Good	Lithicum	Slemp
Byrns, S. C.	Goodwin, Ark.	Lloyd	Sloan
Callaway	Gordon	Logue	Smith, Idaho
Candler, Miss.	Graham, Ill.	Loneragan	Smith, J. M. C.
Carlin	Graham, Pa.	McAndrews	Smith, Minn.
Carr	Gray	McGillcuddy	Smith, N. Y.
Carter	Greene, Mass.	MacDonald	Smith, Tex.
Casey	Griest	Madden	Stafford
Clark, Fla.	Gudger	Maguire, Nebr.	Stedman
Cline	Guernsey	Mann	Steenerson
Coady	Hamilton, Mich.	Mapes	Stevens, Cal.
Collier	Hammond	Miller	Stevens, Miss.
Connolly, Iowa	Harris	Mitchell	Stephens, Nebr.
Cooper	Harrison	Mondell	Stone
Cox	Hawley	Moore	Stringer
Cramton	Hayden	Morgan, La.	Summers
Crisp	Hayes	Morgan, Okla.	Sutherland
Crosser	Helm	Morrison	Switzer
Cullop	Henry	Moss, Ind.	Taylor, Ark.
Curry	Hensley	Mulkey	Temple
Danforth	Hill	Murdock	Ten Eyck
Davis	Hinds	Neely, W. Va.	Thacher
			Thomas

Thompson, Okla.	Underwood	Walters	Wingo
Towner	Vaughan	Watkins	Winslow
Townsend	Vinson	Webb	Woods
Treadway	Vollmer	Whaley	Young, N. Dak.
Tribble	Volstead	White	Young, Tex.
Tuttle	Walsh	Willis	

NAYS—9.

Abercrombie	Dent	Heflin	Kitchin
Burnett	Edwards	Howard	Quinn
Campbell			

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Lafferty

NOT VOTING—164.

Ansberry	Faison	Konop	Prouty
Anthony	Ferris	Korby	Riordan
Avis	Fordney	Langham	Rogers
Baltz	Francis	Lazaro	Rothermel
Bartholdt	Frear	L'Engle	Rucker
Bartlett	French	Lewis, Md.	Sabath
Beall, Tex.	Gallagher	Lewis, Pa.	Scully
Bowdle	Gallivan	Lindquist	Seldomridge
Britten	Garrett, Tenn.	Lobeck	Sells
Broussard	George	Loft	Sherley
Brown, N. Y.	Gill	McClellan	Sherwood
Browne, Wis.	Gittins	McGuire, Okla.	Shreve
Bruckner	Godwin, N. C.	McKenzie	Sinnot
Brumbaugh	Goeke	McLaughlin	Smith, Md.
Burgess	Goldfogle	Mahan	Smith, Saml. W.
Calder	Gorman	Maher	Sparkman
Cantor	Goulden	Manahan	Stanley
Cantrill	Green, Iowa	Martin	Stephens, Tex.
Caraway	Greene, Vt.	Metz	Stevens, Minn.
Carew	Gregg	Montague	Stevens, N. H.
Cary	Griffin	Moon	Stout
Chandler, N. Y.	Hamill	Morin	Taggart
Church	Hamilton, N. Y.	Moss, W. Va.	Talbot, Md.
Clancy	Hamlin	Mott	Talcott, N. Y.
Claypool	Hart	Murray	Tavener
Connelly, Kans.	Haugen	Neeley, Kans.	Taylor, Ala.
Conry	Hay	Nolan, J. I.	Taylor, Colo.
Copley	Helgesen	Norton	Taylor, N. Y.
Dale	Helvering	O'Brien	Thomson, Ill.
Davenport	Hinebaugh	Oglesby	Underhill
Deltrick	Hughes, W. Va.	O'Hair	Vare
Doelling	Jacoway	O'Leary	Walker
Doremus	Johnson, Utah	Padgett	Wallin
Drukker	Kahn	Parker, N. Y.	Watson
Dunn	Kennedy, Iowa	Patton, N. Y.	Weaver
Dupré	Kent	Peterson	Whitacre
Edmonds	Kettner	Phelan	Williams
Elder	Key, Ohio	Platt	Wilson, Fla.
Estopinal	Kindel	Porter	Wilson, N. Y.
Evans	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Post	Witherspoon
Fairchild	Knowland, J. R.	Pou	Woodruff

So the motion of Mr. GLASS to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH with Mr. EDMONDS.

Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. GREENE of Vermont.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. J. I. NOLAN.

Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. COADY with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. SHREVE.

Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. CRAMTON.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

Mr. LOBECK with Mr. CURRY.

Mr. MURRAY with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. POU with Mr. MCKENZIE.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. VARE.

Mr. STOUT with Mr. MOSS of West Virginia.

Mr. WALKER with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILLIAMS with Mr. STEPHENS of California.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE (H. DOC. NO. 1259).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with the accompanying papers and documents, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a statement by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations under the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 1258).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with accom-

panying papers, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-first Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The attention of the Congress is especially invited to the needs of the commission as set forth on pages 27 to 32 of the report.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1914.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following requests for leaves of absence, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BEALL of Texas requests leave of absence until January 1, 1915. Mr. HART requests leave of absence indefinitely, on account of important business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these requests will be granted.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I have no doubt that these requests may be proper; but four times this afternoon, on the day when the President came before the House and addressed it, and there was a very large membership, we have had a roll call because there was lacking a quorum when the vote was taken. How far we ought to go in excusing Members who are not here I do not know, but if there is any intention of this House not to sit here all next summer we will have to have fewer points of no quorum and roll calls on account of it. That side of the House is responsible for it. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these requests?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 15038) proposing an amendment to the Federal reserve act relative to acceptances, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, of the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. That any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation of goods and which have a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months and indorsed by at least one member bank. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made, except by authority of the Federal Reserve Board, and under such regulations as said board may prescribe.

"The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature of indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank, but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

"Any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods having not more than six months' sight to run, but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half of its paid-up capital stock and surplus, except by authority of the Federal Reserve Board, under such regulations as said board may prescribe."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 12, after the word "paid-up," insert the words "and unimpaired"; on page 2, line 1, strike out the word "and"; in line 2, after the word "such," insert the word "general"; in line 15, after the word "paid-up," insert the words "and unimpaired"; and in line 17, after the word "such," insert the word "general."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which has just been read. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I can explain the bill in a word. Under the Federal reserve act banks engaged in financing the exportation and importation of goods are restricted in the volume of their operations to an aggregate amount not exceeding one-half of their paid-up capital stock and surplus. The organization committee of the Federal reserve system, in going over the country getting information preliminary to the inauguration of the new system, found that there were a great many large acceptance houses—State banks and trust companies—throughout the country that had built up an extensive business in financing exportations of American products. These large banks and trust companies in various parts of the country are anxious to become members of the Federal reserve system; but owing to this restriction have not and can not become members because it is not to their interest to do so. Some of these houses do an immense amount of business in financing the ex-

portation of American products, and this simple amendment is designed to facilitate the financing of American exportations. The bill has been unanimously reported from the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, and I have reason to believe that there is no objection to it from any quarter.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

There was no demand for a separate vote, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I notice what I think is an error in line 7, page 1, where the words "section 13" occur. I think that ought to go out. It is very plain that this is not the beginning of the section. This is to amend paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of section 13. Of course, the words "section 13" come at the beginning of the section and ought not to be repeated in the middle of the section.

Mr. GLASS. I think that is true. And I move to amend by striking out those words.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 7, page 1, strike out the words "section 13."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GLASS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY AND SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER (H. DOC. NO. 1257).

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to present a report of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to present a report of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-class Mail and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Preliminary report of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail.

The SPEAKER. The report will be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered printed.

THE PRINTING LAWS.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD three proposed amendments to section 85 of the printing bill, which will come up for consideration to-morrow. It has to do with the proposed changes in the law relative to printing Government envelopes. There have been many inquiries of the committee as to the nature of the amendments that may be offered. The committee has decided to submit three amendments for consideration by the committee to-morrow, and I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the RECORD so that they may be readily found.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD three proposed amendments to the printing bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The amendments are as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARNHART: Page 124, line 19, after the word "General," insert "with the approval of a board consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Public Printer."

Page 125, line 4, after the word "Provided," insert "That from and after the 30th day of June, 1915, it shall be unlawful for the Post Office Department, or any officer, head of bureau, or chief of division thereof, to print or have printed, or sell or offer to sell any stamped envelope bearing upon it a printed direction giving the name of any individual, firm, or company, or any number, or number of any post-office-box, drawer, or any street number, or the name of any building in which it shall be returned if uncalled for or undelivered; but this provision shall not apply to those envelopes printed with a return card left blank as to name, address, box, drawer, street number, or building, and which only give the name of the town or city, with the State, District, or Territory: *Provided further*."

Page 125, line 13, after the word "heretofore," insert: "*Provided further*, That whenever the Government Printing Office shall be equipped to manufacture and print envelopes as provided for in this section at as low a cost as the Government may then be paying for envelopes made or printed elsewhere, such work shall thereafter be done at the Government Printing Office; but this provision shall not in any way interfere with or prevent the carrying out of any contract then existing relative to the manufacture and printing of envelopes."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, under the terms of the printing bill, if I recall correctly, if the bill were a law, it would be impossible to print this very thing in the RECORD. However, I shall not object. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken about that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 19422) making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Pending that motion, I would like to see if I can reach some agreement with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] as to the time to be used in general debate.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I have had requests on this side for two hours and a half, and there are one or two others who, I think, would like to use a little time. I therefore suggest that we have about six hours of general debate, three hours on a side.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no disposition to limit the time unnecessarily, but it seems to me that that is a little bit long for general debate upon this bill, particularly in view of the fact that this is at the beginning of the session, and that we have just had an election.

Mr. MANN. My recollection is that when we were in the majority after an election, and remained in the majority, the other side of the House wanted to debate for many hours to explain why it had not succeeded.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I think it would take a great many hours for that side of the House to explain why it did not succeed in the last election, but there will be other appropriation bills, and in view of the fact that there are 12 other appropriation bills to come into the House I will ask the gentleman if we can not agree on two hours on a side? The gentleman can cut down the time that he has agreed to yield, and those gentlemen who desire it can obtain time on some other bill.

Mr. DAVIS. I have two requests that will take about all of the 2 hours—one of an hour and another of 45 minutes.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Perhaps the gentleman might get the gentleman who wants the full hour to cut his time down to 45 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS. The gentleman who desires an hour is really clamoring for more time. I have cut him down to an hour and the other I have cut down to 45 minutes.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. How much time can the gentleman use this afternoon?

Mr. DAVIS. I think we could use 45 minutes this afternoon in one speech.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. The gentleman is not going to insist upon six hours—three hours on a side?

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose we insist upon three hours upon this side, and then the gentleman's side can agree to use less than three hours?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. This side does not care to make an arrangement of that sort. I would be entirely satisfied with an hour and a half on this side if the gentlemen on that side will also accept an hour and a half.

Mr. DAVIS. The gentleman forgets that there are two parties on this side and only one, apparently, on the other.

Mr. MANN. I think it is fair to say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] that the time asked for is extended somewhat because the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] expects to address the House on Thursday, and everyone will recognize, under the circumstances, the propriety of his having time allotted to him.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman from Minnesota that we compromise on five hours—two and a half hours on a side.

Mr. MANN. Make it two and three.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Oh, no; two and a half on a side, the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota and by myself.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I will consent to that.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, then I couple with my motion a request that the time for general debate be limited to five hours, two hours and a half to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota and two hours and a half by myself.

Mr. DAVIS. However, that is upon this condition, that this side will go to the firing line but once this afternoon.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. That is all right. I accept that.

Mr. DAVIS. And after that the gentleman will move that the committee rise?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Yes; that is agreeable.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union to consider the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and, pending that, asks unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to five hours, two and a half hours to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] and two hours and a half by himself. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, with Mr. GARNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 19422, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 19422) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND].

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, the discussion of a bill relating to city affairs brings to our minds the question of the freedom of elections in the great cities of our country. Inasmuch as legislatures in all the States will be dealing with reform in the election laws during the coming winter it seems proper at this time to give some consideration to this very basic principle in American political life. The danger in politics exists in the congested centers—the cities. However much we may wish to do so, it is extremely difficult to secure absolute equality and freedom of suffrage in the cities. The larger the cities grow the more difficult this problem becomes, and they are growing larger each decade. To-day nearly 50 per cent of the population of this Nation is urban, and this condition is increasing rather than decreasing. In the cities special safeguards must be thrown around the exercise of the suffrage in order to secure anything like an expression of popular opinion.

In the last few years we have come to a new era representing the aspirations and hopes of Democracy; an era of direct action by the people upon the candidates for office and upon propositions of a legislative character. Having undertaken to submit these directly to the people, we owe it to them to safeguard the expression of their opinion so that the system may be safe and may result in a fair determination of the result. No man in or out of public life will disagree with the axiomatic statement that every man is entitled to one vote, and no man is entitled to more than one vote, and if under any system any man or set of men have or claim to have more than one vote apiece, there is something wrong with the system. There is scarcely a great city in the land where there is not some man or set of men who claim to have practically the controlling vote in any political party that may be named. The question is, How does this arise?

In my State of Missouri a few years ago we adopted a primary election law, a law with which I am in entire sympathy. I believe it was the greatest step in advance that has been taken for many, many years. It was an improvement over the convention system. It was possible to control the views of delegates to conventions, and the expenses connected with it and methods by which the delegates were chosen were such that they went into the convention practically pledged to this, that, or the other candidate for some office on the ticket. The ticket was eventually made up by a system of trading and logrolling by which no one man on the ticket could feel the ticket itself was the expression of the party's will. No one man, whatever office he may have run for, was big enough politically or personally to dominate the ticket which ran with him. A skillful trader with a mere handful of votes in the convention might easily put himself or his favorite on the ticket by a careful manipulation of a small minority of the votes. I believe in the primary system. I believe that the primary system is a vast improvement over the old convention system. That primary system has been in operation now long enough to reveal some

of its weaknesses and dangers, but the fact that there are weaknesses and dangers in it does not militate against the fact that it is a vast improvement over the old convention system.

The convention system lent itself to the worst form of political manipulation. It lent itself to every undiscoverable form of corruption and manipulation which, thank heaven, the primary system does not. In the country districts or in any district where voters are reasonably well known to each other the primary system may work admirably, and yet it has suffered great criticism in the cities of the land. The reason is that no sufficient safeguards have been formed as are required for a system of that kind.

Much criticism has been leveled at the primary system. It is denounced as a failure; it is said that the so-called "bosses," with their massed and organized political strength, can control the primary as easily as they controlled the convention system, and that no candidate, however worthy, can be nominated without their support. Let us see how much of this is true, and why. Do not let us abandon the primary unless it is hopelessly defective. Let us examine it, not in a spirit of hostility but of helpfulness. The greatest question before the people of Missouri to-day is the freedom and purity of elections. The legislature must deal with it with promptness and courage. It lies at the base of all reforms. It is the lifeblood of free government.

In great cities like Kansas City and St. Louis there are wards filled with hotels and lodging houses of various kinds. Often from 50 to 200 voters are registered from a single building.

Under our election system in Missouri, a registration is made in the middle of March for the city election which takes place on the first Tuesday of April. Twenty days before the city election a registration is made. At that time in the lower wards of St. Louis and Kansas City there are hundreds and thousands of voters, the best of whom are construction-gang operators and unskilled laborers. During the working season of the year they are engaged in works on the railroads and on the construction work of the great West. They come into the cities during the winter; they remain long enough to register and possibly to vote at the spring election, and then they go away; and yet the city is their only home, and is possibly their proper place for voting. There is no additional registration between that and the first Tuesday in August, when the primaries are held to nominate the candidates for office. It is not extravagant to say that there is precinct after precinct in those great cities where not 15 per cent of the men who were there in March and registered for the city election are there in August and able to cast their vote in the primaries. The best of those men are out "on the job." Who remains? The men who are actually workmen and good citizens and entitled to vote are away from the city a thousand miles earning their wages as unskilled laborers, and their names are on the election books, and, with hardly a single, solitary exception, they are voted at the August primary.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. IGOE. The gentleman may speak for Kansas City, and I do not want to get into any controversy as to Kansas City; but I would like to remind the gentleman that under the law of Missouri, before the August primary, there is a revision of the primary lists, and, so far as the city of St. Louis is concerned, the judges and clerks of election revise those lists, and every name on the registration books is canvassed before the August primary; and, while there is no new registration, the names on the list are canvassed and those that have moved away must, under the law, be notified and the name stricken from the lists.

Mr. BORLAND. Now, let me say in reply to my colleague that he possibly has not looked into this matter with the same care that I have, because I have in my possession a list of names in the city of St. Louis where registered letters were sent to the voters whose name were on the registration lists and whose names were actually voted, and yet were returned by the post office as dead or removed from the city of St. Louis. There were 533 of these in 15 precincts of a single ward.

Mr. IGOE. Will the gentleman yield to me a moment?

Mr. BORLAND. I realize what the law of Missouri is, and if my colleague will bear with me I will tell him where the defect exists.

Mr. IGOE. Am I correct in saying that the law provides for a revision of registration before the primary day?

Mr. BORLAND. You are; and the law so provides. The gentleman's illustration is a little unfortunate. Conditions are much worse in St. Louis than they are in Kansas City.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to put into the RECORD detailed information on that point and some other information also.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks as indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGOE. The gentleman does not mean to say that if a registered letter is not signed for by the man to whom it is sent he is not there?

Mr. BORLAND. It is possible.

Mr. IGOE. Does not the gentleman know that letters were sent to prominent Republicans and Democrats in the city of St. Louis—the president of the police board, I think, and others—and they were not there to receive them?

Mr. BORLAND. I hardly think any of them were marked as dead or out of town. I do not think that kind of work is done by the Post Office Department.

Mr. IGOE. I do not excuse false registration or anything of that kind, but I hope the gentleman will not give the impression that ward after ward in the city of St. Louis contains lists of voters who do not live there.

Mr. BORLAND. I will assure my colleague that I will not make any statement for which I have not record evidence. I certainly would be as loath as he to make a statement that is not justified by public record, and every statement I make, if it is not justified by public record, I will be glad publicly to withdraw. But we can not by a glossing over these things get at the real evil. If the evil is there, let us know where it is and why it is, because I know that neither my colleague nor myself advocate a system that would practically deny the vote to honest citizens in St. Louis or other parts of Missouri by killing the honest vote of the country Democrat with the "ghost vote" of the lower wards of St. Louis. I contend that there are thousands of tax-paying citizens in and out of St. Louis whose votes by the system that is now in vogue are offset and canceled by ghost votes. Neither one of us wants to justify such a system. If this record or any portion of it in the contested case of Gill against Dyer is true, then there is necessity for some reform in the election laws of Missouri and in possibly other States, and I have certainly a right to speak as to Missouri.

In 1912 L. C. Dyer, a Republican, was returned as elected in the twelfth congressional district, containing the fifth ward of the city of St. Louis. MICHAEL J. GILL, the Democratic candidate, contested the election before the committee of the House of Representatives. The evidence, which is all a matter of public record, showed frauds so numerous and so gross that Dyer was unseated by Congress and GILL declared elected. It was not claimed that Dyer had personally participated in the frauds, but he was the beneficiary. The frauds were of every variety. The count was crooked. In the second precinct the judges and clerks returned 199 votes for Dyer and 5 for GILL. The recount showed 106 for Dyer and 73 for GILL. Third precinct, the judges and clerks returned 67 votes for Dyer and 49 for GILL. The recount showed 72 for Dyer and 82 for GILL, and so on. Ballots were changed openly and flagrantly. GILL's name was scratched off and Dyer's written in. The photographic copies show that these changes were all in the handwriting of Democratic judges in the booth.

Charles A. Hanson, a voter in the third precinct, testified that he voted the straight Democratic ticket. When his ballot, No. 110, was examined on the recount GILL's name had been scratched and Dyer's name written in.

Joe Botto, William B. Sherman, Henry Jaenecke, and Theodore Thompkins, voters in the fourth precinct, gave the same testimony. In the ninth precinct John McGuire, a Catholic priest, James Thomas, Joseph Flannery, Thomas H. Long, and Walter A. Hamilton gave similar testimony and their ballots had suffered a like fate. Each precinct revealed the same sordid story. In the sixteenth precinct Walter Pfeiffer voted the Progressive ticket; Thomas J. Cockrell voted the Socialist ticket; Thomas B. Fluke, Esau James, and Arthur L. Franklin voted the Republican ticket, but when the ballots corresponding with their numbers were examined they were all found to be Democratic tickets with GILL's name scratched and Dyer's written in in the same handwriting. If these things can happen in the general election when the two great parties are supposed to be opposing each other, what chance is there for a fair primary? What show of nomination does a worthy Democrat stand who happens to lack the machine indorsement? There is a crying need for reform in this, as it strikes at the very root of free government.

The singular thing is that the Democratic leader, or reputed leader, of the district where all this fraud occurred, Colin Selph, was appointed to the best-paid Federal office in the State of Missouri, postmaster of the city of St. Louis. The appointment was made at the insistent demand of Senator REED. The pos-

sition pays \$8,000 per year, which is more than the salary of the governor of Missouri, the chief justice of the State, the mayor of St. Louis, the judge of the United States circuit court, or even the Assistant Postmaster General. Was this a reward for distinguished party service in aiding to send a member of the opposite political faith to Congress to vote against a Democratic administration? When I criticized this appointment on the floor of this House on the ground that no special fitness for the position had been shown by the appointee, the only member of the Missouri delegation to rise to the defense of Mr. Selph was L. C. Dyer, who within a short time thereafter was ousted from his seat by a vote of Congress. It is only fair to the rank and file of the Democratic Party in St. Louis to say that they protested vigorously against this appointment, and it is only fair to President Wilson to say that he has accepted no further recommendations from the same source.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. I prefer not to yield. The gentleman simply wants to ask me a political question.

Mr. SLOAN. No; it is not a political question.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman evidently wants to ask me a political question. I prefer not to yield.

Mr. SLOAN. It is not a political question.

Mr. BORLAND. I prefer not to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. BORLAND. Conditions in Kansas City, while better in a measure, are still such as to challenge the attention of Democrats to the defects of our election machinery.

[From the Kansas City Star, Wednesday, August 12.]

TAMMANY RULE IN MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri outside of Kansas City will be interested in a few sample comparisons of the voting at the primaries last week in some of the Kansas City precincts and in some of the Jackson County districts. The same candidates were voted on in both city and country. So the comparisons are significant as showing how Democratic voters might line up under normal conditions when the votes are honestly cast and honestly counted and how they are made to appear to line up in precincts where the election machinery is in the hands of the Tammany Hall of Kansas City, which is masquerading as a Democratic organization.

These comparisons show vividly how the honest country vote may be killed by the manipulations of a crooked city machine. Take the case of the candidates for Congressman, for instance. In the first ward of Lees Summit the voters evidently felt that Congressman BORLAND had made an excellent Representative. They were satisfied with his support of President Wilson, and they knew he had been in Washington long enough to be familiar with conditions and to be in a position to do his best work. So 151 Democrats voted for his renomination. Sixty voted for his chief opponent, Mr. Pew.

In the fifth precinct of the first ward of Kansas City—a North End precinct—it is doubtful whether 20 voters even knew the names of the candidates. Yet the votes there were counted 151 for Mr. Pew and not one for Mr. BORLAND. The expressed will of 151 honest country Democrats was absolutely nullified by repeaters and by the manipulation made possible by the existing election system at the mandate of the Kansas City Tammany.

Here are some sample comparisons of returns in boss-controlled precincts in Kansas City and in country districts of Jackson County. They ought to be studied by every Missouri voter. The voters in the country in particular should study them. If they do, they will not rest until the legislature provides an election system that will not lend itself to such skulduggery:

FIFTH PRECINCT, FIRST WARD.		
Borland	-----	0
Pew ("Tom" and "Joe" candidate)	-----	151
Wayland	-----	0
FIRST WARD, LEES SUMMIT.		
Borland	-----	151
Pew	-----	60
Wayland	-----	23
SECOND PRECINCT, FIRST WARD.		
Borland	-----	0
Pew	-----	167
Wayland	-----	0
SECOND WARD, INDEPENDENCE.		
Borland	-----	259
Pew	-----	49
Wayland	-----	30
TWELFTH PRECINCT, FIRST WARD.		
Borland	-----	6
Pew	-----	202
Wayland	-----	2
MAYWOOD.		
Borland	-----	202
Pew	-----	46
Wayland	-----	13
SEVENTH PRECINCT, FIRST WARD.		
Borland	-----	17
Pew	-----	131
Wayland	-----	4
GREENWOOD.		
Borland	-----	94
Pew	-----	36
Wayland	-----	36
SEVENTH PRECINCT, FIRST WARD.		
Borland	-----	0
Pew	-----	178
Wayland	-----	0

GRANDVIEW.		
Borland	-----	89
Wayland	-----	7
Pew	-----	29
FIRST PRECINCT, FIFTH WARD.		
Borland	-----	0
Pew	-----	166
Wayland	-----	0
FIRST PRECINCT, TWELFTH WARD.		
Borland	-----	76
Pew	-----	7
Wayland	-----	15
SECOND PRECINCT, FIFTH WARD.		
Borland	-----	1
Pew	-----	158
Wayland	-----	0
SECOND PRECINCT, TWELFTH WARD.		
Borland	-----	63
Pew	-----	19
Wayland	-----	9

This is a condition that affects the whole State. The good citizens of Kansas City appeal to the people of the country, who control the legislature, to help them get laws that will end this sort of thing. Down with the Missouri Tammany!

And how does the honest voter in these wards fare? A poor man who lives in an humble neighborhood has one priceless right—the right to vote and to have his vote counted as cast. But the rights of the poor are brutally trodden underfoot. I submit this forcible letter from an old soldier, who is a strong Democrat:

427 DELAWARE STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo.,
August 10, 1914.

HON. WILLIAM P. BORLAND.

DEAR SIR: I received a card from you a few days before the primary asking my support. You might as well have sent me a miniature pitchfork and asked me to try to change the river current—that is, as far as the ward I live in is concerned. This whole registration is a most disgraceful and scandalous fraud. I just got a list of registration in wards 1 and 2. I am familiar with the class of persons who stay in those rooming houses; three-fourths are a floating class who care nothing about local elections and have no interest whatever in voting. This is done by the gang who run things here; get a list of the names of those men, put them on the register. I find men's names on who claim unoccupied store rooms as their residence. I went up to the registration office last Saturday and asked for a list of registrations of precincts 2 and 1. I was astonished when I read it: 512 Main Street, 34 votes; 532 Main Street, 25 votes; 544½ Main Street, 18 votes; 547½ Main Street, 43 votes; 548 Main Street, 61 votes; 555 Main Street, 59 votes.

This is the most damnable fraud that possibly has been perpetrated on the citizens of Kansas City. Those men whose names are given in the register list not 10 per cent of them ever went and registered. But you and every other citizen of Kansas City is to blame for this condition. The lawyer is too busy, the merchant has no time, the clerk in the store or office can't neglect his business, the mechanic who works all day can't spare time, and the result is the very basic principle of this Government is undermined and popular elections are a failure.

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE DONEGAN.

If the registration occurs in March and no additional names are added between that time and August, and it is manifest that if a large number of voters have changed their residence, there ought to be a materially lessened vote at the August primary. In the residence districts of St. Louis and Kansas City that is the case. Even in districts where people own largely their own property a large number of people move and change their residence, or move out of the residence precinct in a single year, so that if you go into a single residence ward in St. Louis and Kansas City and can find from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the voters there in August who were there in March you are very fortunate. That is the general average. But in some of these lower wards, particularly the lodging-house wards, where the voters are of a more transient class, there will frequently be an amazingly high percentage of the vote cast in August that was registered in March.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the very nature of things that can not be the case. My colleague says there is a revision of the names in August. So there is.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just a moment there—for just a question?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; I will yield for a question.

Mr. IGOE. Not only was there a revision in the city of St. Louis this year—and I think it was true also two years ago—but we had a special election coming just before the primary election, and under the State laws that throws the books open to a new registration just as it did in the special election, so that in the city of St. Louis there were two revisions of the lists, and then there was an additional registration for the special election, the last being for the primary only.

Mr. BORLAND. I will tell you why that revision was not sufficient. The primary laws of the State of Missouri require that the revision shall be conducted—in fact, that the primary election shall be conducted—by the regular election officials at the regular polling places. The law provides for three Democratic officials and three Republican officials, two of whom are named as clerks, and it provides that the Democratic and Repub-

lican clerks shall go and revise the lists by calling at the houses. My observation has been that in a residential precinct those two clerks exercise their powers with fidelity and strictness, and every possible doubt it resolved against the voter. For example, if a man is a railway mail clerk, or if he is a railroad conductor, or if he is a traveling salesman, or if his wife is away for the summer and the house is locked up, or even if she is down town and does not respond to the ring of the doorbell, a notice is left to the effect that no response was had to the inquiry of the clerk, and unless the man appears on the following Saturday and shows cause his name will be stricken off the list. Names of hundreds of men are stricken off who are permanent tax-paying citizens, because the laws are enforced strictly by the clerks who feel that they ought to do so. But in the lodging-house wards a similar result does not seem to be produced. Evidently the clerks go together and hand a list of from 65 to 150 names across the bar and say, "Are these men still lodging with you?" The answer is, "Yes, sir." They say, "Thank you," and then walk out.

Now, that is no revision of the list, because the results indicate that there is no revision in the list. There should be as much slump, or more, in the voting in those precincts as there would be in other precincts in the city, and yet there is no slump whatever.

Mr. DECKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. DECKER. You say the list of names is handed across the bar?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes. Most of those lodging houses are conducted in a building where there is a saloon.

Mr. DECKER. Do not you think the best way to purify the ballot in Kansas City and perhaps in St. Louis would be to do away with that bar? [Laughter.] What is your idea on that?

Mr. BORLAND. I do not know but that the gentleman is at least right to that extent, that no voters ought to be registered in a place that is licensed to sell liquor.

Mr. DECKER. What would be the effect on the ballot in St. Louis and Kansas City if we would cut out the bar?

Mr. BORLAND. I could not tell exactly, but I know it would eliminate a large vote in those wards if a law were passed that no registration should occur in any place where liquor was licensed to be sold.

Mr. DECKER. I am not talking about registration from that place, but about cutting out the place, you understand—the bar, the saloon.

Mr. BORLAND. I say it would eliminate a large vote.

Mr. DECKER. An illegal vote in Kansas City?

Mr. BORLAND. Probably. In some cases it is illegal. There is evidence that it was illegal in the case of Gill against Mr. IGOE. Was there anything in the Gill and Dyer case about registration? Was it not about the count?

Mr. DECKER. The gentleman from Missouri has been over in Kansas, has he not?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. DECKER. They do not take the lists in and submit them to the barkeepers there, do they?

Mr. BORLAND. I take it not, because they are not supposed to find the barkeepers there.

Mr. DECKER. Is it not a fact that, no matter how you write the laws, as long as there are places that profit by illegal registration there will be a good deal of illegality in Kansas City and St. Louis?

Mr. BORLAND. There may be a close connection between this and the liquor traffic. There is a large chance for reform irrespective of the liquor traffic. There is no doubt about that in my mind.

Mr. DECKER. If you want to get at corruption in politics, that would be the hardest lick to give it. If we had the courage to do it, to put the blow where it would kill, that would be the first place to hit, would it not?

Mr. BORLAND. I think the gentleman has a good point there. In fact, most of the nominations in some of the cities are passed across the bars.

Mr. DECKER. Is it not a fact that in that good city a man would not be so presumptuous as to run for a State office who was hostile to some of those bars that revise the registration lists?

Mr. BORLAND. I rather think that is true. I want to explain to this committee that this element that controls this massed vote are the people who, by controlling the vote as a unit, practically nominate every officer in Missouri, from the governor to constable. There is hardly a man in private life big enough, well enough known, or with a personal following sufficient to even ask for a nomination unless he be on the slate of the men who control this massed vote.

Mr. DECKER. And these slates are worked in connection with the bars in Kansas City?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. DECKER. These same men regulate the sending of men to the national conventions that nominate the President of the United States?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Are the two gentlemen from Missouri speaking from experience and information or from observation?

Mr. DECKER. From observation.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman says that no one could be nominated except by permission of this power, and yet both gentlemen have been nominated and elected.

Mr. DECKER. I never have been in Chicago but once, but it looks to me as if it is the same there.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I can not yield further. Now, on the question of registration, it occurs to me that the purging of the list ought to be done by a sworn officer of the election commissioners and not by the resident clerk in the precinct. I have personally found that in St. Louis and Kansas City, where there is scarcely any real party line drawn, when it came to purging the lists—

Mr. IGOE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. I can not yield further. I have yielded courteously to the gentleman, but I must continue my argument.

Mr. IGOE. I only wanted to ask the gentleman one question.

Mr. BORLAND. I have yielded to the gentleman, and if I have time I will yield further. When we come to the primary we find that the law provides for challengers, ostensibly for the purpose of finding out what men are not qualified to vote and keeping them from voting—insisting on the enforcement of the law. But inasmuch as the primary is held for both parties on the same day, and the Republicans are busy nominating their men and the Democrats are busy nominating their men, and they ought not to be interfering with each other's nomination, the result is that the Democratic primary challenger and the Republican primary challenger are not there for the purpose of challenging anybody. Everybody that they think ought to be brought to the polls is brought there. So, instead of being challengers they are exactly the reverse—they are whips for their particular party. These challengers are in almost all cases men who are on the pay roll of the city, county, or State, and who are using their opportunities and their place on the pay roll to canvass their precincts and wards and to secure the information upon which they can put in the requisite votes on primary day.

That is not a challenge, but is the farthest distance away from a challenge. The taxpayers are made to pay out of the public treasury for the services of a man who is there for the express purpose of putting in a machine vote. In other words, the boss who has his grip on the county treasury or the city treasury has the means to pay several hundreds of these whippers-in whom the law politely designates challengers, and they, on the city or the county time, canvass their wards and get in the requisite votes. The chance of that fellow holding his job in the courthouse depends upon his delivering that precinct. If he can not deliver it, another man is put there who can deliver it. That is practical politics, as every man knows.

What chance does an independent Democrat stand who is not on the machine slate to get a nomination under these circumstances? He is met at the polls by an army of trained precinct workers, paid out of the money of himself and other taxpayers, who are busy putting in votes for the machine slate. Must he hire a similar set of workers to put in votes for him? The law bars his way from doing this. The amount which the candidate is permitted to spend for both primary and general elections is not sufficient to hire workers in half the wards of the city for the primary alone. And if he had the money, the law further bars his way by refusing to permit each candidate to have independent challengers. When there are 128 candidates on the primary ballot the right of each candidate to have independent challengers at each precinct is plainly absurd. The result is that one set should not be allowed challengers to the exclusion of the others.

It ought to be a crime in the State of Missouri or any other State for any man drawing public pay to act as a challenger or an election official in any capacity. There is no possible excuse for it.

Mr. DECKER rose.

Mr. BORLAND. Just one minute. The mere fact that the dominant party has control of the taxpayers' treasury and can hire its men at the taxpayers' expense to do that work puts on the minority party the necessity of promising to the men who

will do the same work for their party a similar reward in case they win at the polls. If they win, they must pay that debt out of the taxpayers' money, because they have no other way of paying it.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. For a question.

Mr. IGOE. The gentleman made a statement that people drawing public pay should not act as judges and clerks of election. Does not the law of Missouri disqualify those men now?

Mr. BORLAND. No.

Mr. IGOE. It does in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. BORLAND. From acting as judges and clerks, yes; but I was speaking of challengers.

Mr. IGOE. The gentleman made a statement that might mislead some of the other gentlemen present.

Mr. BORLAND. Another evil is the sample ballot. The law requires the official ballot to be printed on white paper and delivered only to the election judges.

In a primary election one official ballot of the party he calls for is given to the voter after he has entered the booth and after it is ascertained that he is duly registered in that precinct. But the law permits imitations of the official ballot printed on tinted paper to be circulated to an unlimited extent. These sample ballots are not used to stuff the ballot box, as their color would betray them. They are used in getting votes for the "slate." A "slate" is a list of candidates satisfactory to the machine. A "slate" is treason against the spirit if not the letter of the primary law. It is commonly supposed to be invincible, because it is backed by an organized force paid out of the taxpayers' treasury. At the close of the week preceding the primary word is sent down the line as to what candidates are to be on the "slate." On the Sunday preceding the eventful first Tuesday in August hundreds of precinct workers are to be found clustered in back rooms in the various wards marking sample ballots to correspond with the slate. This is the machine at work preparing "raw" material. On primary day these precinct workers, transformed by law into challengers, are at the polls passing these sample ballots to voters, or at least to those who are to be voted. The voter takes the sample ballot into the booth and marks his official ballot to correspond. If the judges are very friendly, the challenger follows him in and looks over his shoulder or helps him do it. This accounts for the miracle that 250 men in a precinct can agree on 25 names out of a list of 128 without a single mistake. Possibly a mistake of the voter in voting as he darn pleases can be corrected on the final count. If the voter does not vote "right," there is no use in his repairing afterwards to the shed in the alley in the rear of the polls, for the challenger will not be there to meet or to greet him.

Legislation is needed to forbid the printing and circulation of sample ballots. It ought to be a crime to distribute marked ballots at the polls or to have them in possession. The ordinary publication of the official ticket in the newspapers is ample for the information of the public.

These are a few of the most glaring defects of the primary law in great cities; and yet the primary law is our only hope and must be preserved. It is democratic in its very nature.

As I said at the beginning, I believe in the primary law. Defective as it is, it is much better than the old mob primaries or the convention system. We shall never go back to the old abuses. As time and trial have revealed the defects and dangers of the primary system, let us correct them. Let us give to the humblest laboring man in the humblest quarter of the great cities freedom and equality to exercise his rights as an American citizen. Let us stop paying out of the taxpayers' treasury for the defeat of the people's will.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GARNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 19422—the District of Columbia appropriation bill—and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LANGLEY for two days, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 9, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of *Ed. D. Steger and Jack E. Labatt v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1185); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of *Melena R. Archer and others, heirs at law of Ann D. Halsey, deceased, v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1186); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of *Thomas J. Hunt, administrator of Samuel Mosby, deceased, surviving partner of Mosby & Hunt, v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1187); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of *Annie M. Bradshaw, Beulah B. Dingle, Clara Belle Bergeron, and George William Bradshaw, heirs of William H. Bradshaw deceased, v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1188); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of trustees of *St. John's Baptist Church, of Bamberg County, S. C., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1189); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of the *Agricultural and Horticultural Association of Berks County, Pa., a corporation, v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1190); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of trustees of the *First Baptist Church of Rome, Ga., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1191); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of trustees of the *Christian Church of Columbia, Tenn., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1192); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of the trustees of *St. Stephen's Church of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina, of Lexington, S. C., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1193); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of *Oldham County, Ky., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1194); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of the trustees of the *Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Murfreesboro, Tenn., v. The United States* (H. Doc. No. 1195); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the president of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1196); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the president of the United States Civil Service Commission submitting an estimate of urgent deficiency in the appropriations for printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1197); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the detailed expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1198); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed report of the expenditures under the appropriation "Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1199); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an item of legislation to be inserted in the sundry civil bill under the appropriations for the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. (H. Doc. No. 1200); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor submitting a proposed item of legislation to provide for the payment of certain unforeseen expenses incident to the transportation of deported aliens during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1201); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the president of the Civil Service Commission submitting urgent estimates of deficiency in the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1202); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co., transmitting copy of the annual report of the commissioner (ex officio) of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co. for the year ended December 1, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1203); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, giving detailed statement of the items of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the balance remaining on hand (H. Doc. No. 1204); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of communications from the Secretary of War submitting statements of money, derived from the proceeds of public property, received by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1205); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting an item of legislation to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer a portion of the lighthouse reservation, Tawas, Mich., to the Secretary of the Treasury (H. Doc. No. 1206); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the president of the Civil Service Commission, submitting statement in detail of traveling expenses of officers and employees of the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1207); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from acting president of Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting amended estimates of appropriation for the service of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1208); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting statement regarding the purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1209); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

26. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement regarding purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1210); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

27. A letter from the acting superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department Building, transmitting statement relative to the purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1211); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

28. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement relative to purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1212); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the chairman of the excise board of the District of Columbia, submitting annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1213); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copies of letters from captains and pilots of Pacific Coast Steamship Co., Alaska Steamship Co., and Pacific-Alaska Navigation

Co., urging necessity of providing equipment for surveys of the coasts of Alaska, recommendations and references for annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1214); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of report of a commission appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate irrigation projects on Indian Lands in the three northern districts (H. Doc. No. 1215); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures by the Department of the Interior from contingent expense fund for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1216); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting annual report of withdrawals made in connection with the Flat-head Indian Reservation project during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1217); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting detailed report of expenditures in encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1218); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

35. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures from the appropriation "Repairs of public buildings, Department of Interior, 1914" (H. Doc. No. 1219); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

36. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting detailed statement of traveling expenses of officers and employees of the Department of the Interior, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1220); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

37. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement relative to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1221); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures for money carried on the books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1222); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

39. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement relative to purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1223); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

40. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures made from the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1914" (H. Doc. No. 1224); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

41. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations, as submitted by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, for additional salaries and expenses for the Internal Revenue Service (H. Doc. No. 1225); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a circular issued by the Nobel committee, furnishing information as to the distribution of the Nobel peace prize for the year 1915 (S. Doc. No. 626); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

43. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a memorandum of allowances granted payable from the appropriation for unusual conditions, for the fiscal year 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1226); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

44. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting an itemized report of the actual expenditures during the fiscal year 1914 from the appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Division of Naturalization, 1912," "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1914" (H. Doc. No. 1227); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

45. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report relative to purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1228); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

46. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting statement relative to the purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1229); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

47. A letter from the Attorney General relative to purchase of typewriting machines for the first three months of fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1230); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

48. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing the diversion of the appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1231); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

49. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1232); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

50. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, dated August 11, 1914, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for subsistence, etc. (H. Doc. No. 1233); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

51. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians (H. Doc. No. 1234); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

52. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1914" (H. Doc. No. 1235); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

53. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report respecting the necessity and practicability of constructing a wagon road or highway through the Standing rock Indian Reservation in Corson County, S. Dak. (H. Doc. No. 1236); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustration.

54. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication of the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an urgent estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$35,000 required by the Department of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the infectious nature and continued spread of the destructive diseases of citrus trees known as the citrus canker (H. Doc. No. 1237); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

55. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1238); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

56. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication of the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for general expenses, Forest Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1239); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

57. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1240); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

58. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1241); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

59. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a statement relative to the purchase and exchange of typewriters by this department for the period July 1 to September 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1242); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

60. A letter from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a statement of expenditures made from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1243); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

61. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1244); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

62. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements from certain named offices and bureaus of the Treasury Department, showing in detail what officers and employees performed travel on official business outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1245); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

63. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of persons employed in meat inspection, the salary or per diem of each, where they were employed, together with contingent expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1246); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

64. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of the proceeds of all sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, and other public property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1247); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

65. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement relative to the typewriting machines purchased during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 1248); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

66. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing in detail traveling expenses of officers and employees of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1249); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

67. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report showing status of the water rights of the Indians and the methods of financing reclamation project in Uintah Indian Reservation (H. Doc. No. 1250); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

68. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, report on diversions of Indian moneys or expenditures made from appropriations for purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes (H. Doc. No. 1251); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

69. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of hostilities by Indian tribes with which the United States have treaty stipulations which have occurred since the next preceding report (H. Doc. No. 1252); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

70. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a preliminary report of investigation as to the condition and tribal rights of the so-called St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (H. Doc. No. 1253); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

71. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures from the current and contingent expense fund of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the erection of hospitals (H. Doc. No. 1254); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

72. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 1255); to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

73. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1256); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

74. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia performed by officers and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, and employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1260); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. SHERWOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 19545) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1205), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13388) for the relief of James T. Petty, Charles W. Church, and others, executors of Charles B. Church, deceased, Jessie B. Wilson, and George T. Dearing, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1206), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12571) granting a pension to Richard Thomas Lusby, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 19546) making appropriation for improving the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Cal., continuing improvement, and for maintenance, including improvement, above Sacramento to Red Bluff; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 19547) to provide for the manner of paying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 19548) to prohibit individuals, partnerships, or corporations in the United States from selling arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives of any kind for exportation during the existence of war except upon proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives are not to be used in said war against a country with which the United States is at peace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 19549) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 19550) to provide for an examination and survey of the Baltimore Harbor and approaches thereto; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PROUTY: A bill (H. R. 19551) to provide the manner of paying the expenses of the District of Columbia and to raise revenues therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 19552) providing for annual assessments of real estate in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19553) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 19554) to fix Christmas Day a legal holiday for rural letter carriers of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HULINGS: A bill (H. R. 19555) to promote the public service and the national defense, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 19556) to provide for the erection of a public building at Alexandria, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 19557) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 19545) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 19558) granting a pension to Arland R. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19559) granting a pension to Eliza J. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19560) granting an increase of pension to John W. Marbaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19561) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Halston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19562) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McMillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19563) granting an increase of pension to John Flight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19564) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Goe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19565) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Broughman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19566) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Denius; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19567) granting an increase of pension to John Buettner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19568) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Phipps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 19569) granting a pension to Nancy Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19570) granting a pension to Bertrand Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19571) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Ecton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19572) granting an increase of pension to William H. Corbin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19573) granting an increase of pension to James Meranda; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19574) granting an increase of pension to John I. Israel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 19575) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 19576) granting an increase of pension to Violet P. Winslow; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 19577) granting a pension to Mitchell Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 19578) granting a pension to Mary Walls; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 19579) granting a pension to Annie B. Schubert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19580) granting an increase of pension to John P. Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 19581) granting an increase of pension to William P. Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 19582) granting a pension to Nettie Weidenbein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19583) granting a pension to Melissa L. Gomersall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 19584) granting an increase of pension to James Lockaby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 19585) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19586) granting an increase of pension to James J. Henry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET: A bill (H. R. 19587) granting a pension to James E. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19588) granting an increase of pension to Harry J. Symonds; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOEKE: A bill (H. R. 19589) granting a pension to Sarah Isabelle Lowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19590) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Sellers Langley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19591) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19592) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hitchens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 19593) granting a pension to David Graeff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19594) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Resh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19595) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULINGS: A bill (H. R. 19596) granting a pension to Frank E. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19597) granting an increase of pension to William Dougherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 19598) granting a pension to George Knaggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KREIDER: A bill (H. R. 19599) granting a pension to Elizabeth Gross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 19600) granting an increase of pension to Calvin P. Elkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19601) granting an increase of pension to William Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19602) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Krueger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19603) granting an increase of pension to Bella E. Swartzlander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 19604) granting a pension to Mrs. Friederike Bauersfeld; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19605) granting a pension to Laura McIver; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19606) for the relief of Adolphus Witten Beecher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 19607) granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 19608) granting an honorable discharge to William Devlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 19609) granting an increase of pension to Arthur C. Null; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 19610) granting a pension to Sarah T. Welsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19611) granting a pension to Sarah E. Crockett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19612) granting an increase of pension to James Messer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 19613) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. McClain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19614) granting an increase of pension to B. L. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 19615) granting an increase of pension to Katharine D. Treibler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 19616) granting an increase of pension to John Hodges; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19617) granting an increase of pension to Alle McGloughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19618) for the relief of Daniel Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 19619) granting a pension to W. L. Norwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19620) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19621) granting an increase of pension to Mollie Crosswhite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19622) granting an increase of pension to John K. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 19623) granting a pension to Leslie N. Neigenfind; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 19624) granting a pension to Oscar C. Guessaz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19625) granting a pension to George L. Porter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 19626) granting a pension to Eugene Goldin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19627) granting a pension to Amelia S. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 19628) granting an increase of pension to George McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19629) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Goff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 19630) granting a pension to John M. Judd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19631) granting an increase of pension to C. M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19632) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Westbrook, sr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19633) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. C. Dukes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOLLMER: A bill (H. R. 19634) for the relief of Sanford Kirkpatrick; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 19635) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Krause; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19636) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19637) granting an increase of pension to Theresa H. Thayer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19638) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Gorton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19639) granting a pension to Mrs. Edwin D. Alger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19640) granting an increase of pension to Ann Herrendeen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19641) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of John Winton and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 18595, for the relief of Thomas Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of business men of Gallitzin, Pa., favoring passage of House bill 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of druggists of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Wisconsin State Dental Society, protesting against process patents, etc.; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Memorial of the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, relative to more funds for the coast-survey work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Unity Republican Club, of Kings County, and Twenty-ninth Ward Taxpayers' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring passage of the Hamill bill relative to retirement of aged Government workers; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GILMORE: Memorial of the city council of Brockton, Mass., favoring passage of the Hamill bill relative to retirement of aged Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Socialist Party of Rockland, Mass., favoring strict neutrality of the United States by forbidding the exportation of foodstuffs to warring countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Massachusetts, favoring civil-service retirement; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of Philadelphia (Pa.) Drug Exchange, favoring amending the law relative to importers under the food and drugs act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Eastern Pennsylvania, members of the Intermediate Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of Local Union No. 146 (Lancaster, Pa.) of the Operative Plasterers International Union, protesting against certain methods followed by those in charge of the employment of labor in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of citizens and quarterly conference of Fayetteville, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of various citizens of the State of Washington, favoring Lindquist pure fabric and leather bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 19490 for the relief of Hawley J. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 10479, for the relief of Martin V. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 10655, for the relief of Samuel P. Kahler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 2386, for the relief of Charles A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hamilton County, Tenn., in favor of Hobson constitutional amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of McMinn and Bradley Counties, Tenn., in favor of Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Arthur C. Null; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. J. I. NOLAN: Resolutions adopted by San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce and Baptist Convention of Northern California, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill, providing for the retirement of superannuated civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions adopted by S. F. Lodge, No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose; S. F. Aerie, No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Pacific Athletic Association; the Indoor Yacht Club; Phelps Squadron, No. 12, U. S. V. N.; and Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 10, U. S. W. V., all of San Francisco, Cal., and representing a membership of over 15,800, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill, providing for the retirement of superannuated civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Petition of D. A. Paul, of Lovelock, and Charles S. Larne, of Fernley, Nev., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Petition of 17 citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., favoring Stevens bill (H. R. 13305) for uniform prices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of 46 citizens of Kalamazoo, 6 citizens of Union City, 13 citizens of Vicksburg, 7 citizens of Sherwood, 26 citizens of Coldwater, 6 citizens of Tekonsha, 9 citizens of Litchfield, 6 citizens of Allen, 13 citizens of Jonesville, 8 citizens of Quincy, 4 citizens of Frontier, 5 citizens of Burr Oak, 5 citizens of Montgomery, 10 citizens of Bronson, 3 citizens of Cambria, 9 citizens of Olivet, 7 citizens of Waldron, 9 citizens of Pittsford, 5 citizens of Camden, 11 citizens of Reading, 12 citizens of Grand Ledge, 4 citizens of Scotts, 4 citizens of Pottersville, 6 citizens of Schoolcraft, 10 citizens of Homer, 2 citizens of Galesburg, 6 citizens of Dimondale, 6 citizens of Augusta, 17 citizens of Battle Creek, 20 citizens of Charlotte, 13 citizens of Bellevue, 19 citizens of Eaton Rapids, 16 citizens of Marshall, 13 citizens of Albion, 16 citizens of Hillsdale, all in the State of Michigan, favoring House bill 5308, to compel nonresident concerns to contribute to the maintenance of the city where goods are sold at retail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee to settle each day anew those eternal issues that can never be written into the laws of our land. Before we would strive to serve our fellow men we would receive from Thee moral and spiritual authority to say "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not." Unless we conform to the divine policy in our Government we shall never succeed in going onward and upward to ever-inviting fields of human progress. Give us wisdom, give us vision, give us a due discernment of the need of the hour. May we address ourselves to our tasks with a conscience void of offense. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, and CHARLES S. THOMAS, a Senator from the State of Colorado, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 1258).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-first Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The attention of the Congress is especially invited to the needs of the commission as set forth on pages 27 to 32 of the report.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1914.

NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 1261).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (H. DOC. NO. 1263).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law,